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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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WHILE the Publishing Board of the American Library Association was organizing plans for the cataloging and printing work necessary to provide printed catalog cards, in accordance with the instructions of the Montreal conference, the national library had been installing a printing outfit within the library building for extending its printed cards so as to cover both copyright book deposits and other accessions or special classes of books, and it is now probable that with the beginning of the new year, or soon thereafter, printed cards will be furnished from the national library for selection and distribution by the Publishing Board. This is made possible under the provisions of the government printing act. The copyright entries of "books proper," to use the term of the Copyright Office, amount to 7000 or more volumes a year, of which a large number would not be included in library purchases. As it is impossible to provide in advance for the exact selection of titles and number of cards required on the plan contemplated—of which the central idea is that each library should order such titles as it wants and those only with as many duplicate cards as the cataloging system or other uses require—the Publishing Board must devise the selecting and distributing methods, and fix a price for cards supplied which will cover the loss on cards ordered from the national library but unused. As the plan is worked and more and more libraries come to rely upon this system for their printed cards, the price can be proportionately reduced, and it is all important that libraries proposing to co-operate should respond promptly to the circular which the Publishing Board is about to issue.

THE meeting of the state librarians at Harrisburg, though not large in numbers, was a great success; and it is hoped that when the next meeting is held, concurrently with the A. L. A. Conference next summer, there may be possible so large an attendance of state librarians as to carry into other states the spirit of progressive librarianship which was so evident among those who gathered at

Harrisburg. Whether Mr. Dewey's or Mr. Henry's version of the functions of the state library be accepted, it is evident that in most of the states the state library has become or is becoming a library of certain central relations from which a large influence radiates throughout the state. That the new library spirit has shown itself in so many state libraries and is likely to be extended wherever fit choice is made of a new state librarian, as in the designation of Mr. Godard in Connecticut, is certainly matter of congratulation. It may be incidentally noted that under the vigorous administration of Dr. Reed, whose appointment from the motive of political recognition had been properly criticised, great improvement has been shown in the Pennsylvania State Library. The card catalog, made at wholesale within two months, was examined with interest by the librarians present, who were agreeably disappointed to find that while open to criticism in some respects it served excellently in making accessible to inquirers the resources of the library, which had hitherto been without a key. Although Dr. Reed is still half librarian and half college president, and librarianship demands the whole time of a whole man, Dr. Reed and his immediate assistant, Mr. Hartswick, have accomplished a creditable record for their state within the two years of his incumbency.

"POLITICS" is a good thing to keep out of a library, even though its incidental result may now and then be to put a good man in the right place. Cleveland is to be congratulated that the final outcome of the divisions in its library board has been to keep in place the librarian who has made its library one of the best known of those not in the first rank as to number of volumes, and against whom a chief argument seems to have been that he was unwilling to yield to political pressure in appointing subordinates. A strong argument against the municipalization of industries is the danger that political pressure may compel the appointment of subordinates not fit, or not the best persons, for the work, and, of course, a municipal library

is a happy discovery to the politician new in the field, who finds himself hedged here and there by civil service rules and other limitations from finding place for his friends. One feature of this pressure, for instance, is the criticism that a librarian does not use "local" people, but "imports" such strange cattle as graduates of library schools, a complaint which few librarians have escaped. It is astonishing how much of this spirit is still rampant, and it is greatly to the credit of the library profession that so few abuses have crept in under this pressure in our municipal and other public libraries.

Communications.

A SUGGESTION FOR POOLE'S INDEX.

It is more than likely that a number of libraries will soon (if they have not already) have to deal with the question that is confronting us. The pages of the 1882 edition of "Poole's Index" containing the abbreviations, titles and imprints, and the chronological conspectus, are nearly worn to tatters while the rest of the volume is in very good condition. Of course we can buy a new copy — the price in the cheapest binding is \$16 — or we might do as the British Museum has done, have extra copies of these pages printed and insert them as they are worn out. A better way, it seems to me, would be for the publishers to issue and sell these pages separately. They would doubtless look upon such a separate issue with favor if they could be assured that a sufficient number of libraries would buy them. It is only a question of time when these pages will be worn out in the same way in the later — the five-year — volumes. It might be well for library associations and clubs to urge the publishers to issue these pages separately.

SAMUEL H. RANCK.

THE ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY, {
Baltimore.

THE LAW REGISTER AND THE LEGAL ADVISER.

LIBRARIANS who have been perplexed by the change of name of the periodical formerly *The Legal Adviser*, and now *The Law Register*, may be interested in the following explanation, made by the publishers of the periodical:

"The change of name from *The Legal Adviser* to *The Law Register* was made to put a stop to an annoying conflict in mail delivery between *The Legal Adviser*, monthly edition, and *The Legal Adviser*, weekly edition. The monthly *Legal Adviser* was founded in 1861 by Elijah M. Haines, and in 1881 he founded a weekly edition of the same paper, but published it under a separate corporate name — The Law Publishing Company — he and members of his

family owning all the stock of both corporations. Instead, however, of beginning the weekly edition with volume 1, he used the volume number of the monthly. In 1895 the ownership of the corporation publishing the weekly edition passed out of the control of the Haines estate, and thereafter confusion began to arise in mail matters until a change of name of the younger publication was decided upon. When this change was made the publishers concluded to also change the volume number of the paper to the correct number, so that no false impression might be given as to its age."

JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY, {
Chicago.

A NORWEGIAN FORM OF SAFEGUARDED OPEN ACCESS.

ALLOW me to call your attention to our system of open shelves for juvenile readers.

The books, carefully selected, are put in cases three shelves high, standing on a counter running alongside three walls at a distance of one metre or more. The counter is 89 centimetres high where the cases containing books for juvenile readers (ages 14-18) stand, and 81 centimetres in the section for younger folks (ages 9-13). The cases on top of the counter are guarded by wire screens. The books stand with their backs to the readers, who can examine the gilt titles through the screens, but cannot take the books away.

The books stand arranged according to numbers behind the screens, which are made to slide down, when the boy, whose duty it is to put the books back on the shelves, turns a simple conductor's key.

When the children enter the lending department from the doorway in the fourth wall, they find themselves, as it were, in a large cage surrounded by books numerically arranged, easy to examine but impossible to steal. Finding lists, pencils and small slips of paper are provided, and the children write down the numbers and hunt for the books. When the book is found, they push it forward with the index finger, and the assistant behind the case takes the book, explains its character, and lets the child examine it if desired.

The safeguarded cases in our juvenile lending department hold 1500 volumes. As we started with 5000 volumes we could not display all the books from the beginning. In a short time, however, as the books were drawn, we had all the books which were not in circulation on exhibition behind wire screens, and at present we have not books enough to fill half the cases in the room.

In this way two lady assistants and one boy give out 500 volumes during eight hours with perfect ease. If necessary they could handle 900 visitors a day, with one more boy to put the books back on the shelves.

HAARON NYHUUS.

DET DRICHMANSKE BIBLIOTHEK, {
Christiania, Norway.

RELATION OF STATE LIBRARIES AND THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.*

BY HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress.*

To determine the relation which should exist between two institutions, or an institution and a group of others, one must first consider the proper province of each. The province of the state library is for the state librarian to define; and other papers on your program at this meeting will seek to define it. I wish that I might have opportunity to hear them all and the discussion upon them before framing the statement which I have been asked to submit. Some of the possible functions, however, of which they will treat—as the circulation of books throughout the state—are not, I understand, functions as yet universally accepted, while my subject need assume those only which are so accepted.

As in the case of any library, these functions concern (1) the material to be acquired, (2) the service to be rendered. As to the first, I may, I suppose, safely assume that it is the province of the state library to accumulate primarily all the *record* literature, as Dr. Hodges has termed it, of the state itself. For that area it is the library of archive. Everything in print and in manuscript which records or exhibits the origin, progress and activities of the state as a whole, or of any of the districts which make up the state, or of any of the communities for which the state legislature may have to legislate, must be appropriate to the library of the state. And as it is the primary duty of the state library to assist the state legislature, we may add to this material any that exhibits what legislation is enacted or proposed in any other state, and indeed in any other community having analogous problems with which legislation must deal, or which legislation has found it wisest to let alone.

There is thus included all the statute law of the home state, most if not all of the statute law of other states, and some of the statute law of other countries. I am aware that most of the state libraries as at present constituted include also the literature of the common law, in text books and reports. But they do this as law libraries and not as an incident of their primary functions as state libraries. Similarly the Library of Congress maintains a library of

the common law. It is maintained, however, more particularly for the benefit of the Supreme Court and the attendant bar—for the judicial department of the Government, not for the legislative, as such; though members of Congress who are lawyers as individuals make use of it. In considering the relation between state libraries and the national library this form of service may conveniently be ignored.

Finally, the state library must have as complete as possible a representation of the material which exhibits the statute law enacted or proposed for the country as a whole. This is indispensable because of the relation of the state to the federal government; emphasized by the fact that one section of the federal law-making body is selected by the law-making body of the state and is its representative. Indispensable also because the domain of state and federal legislation in so many fields overlaps, and in others must deliberately be kept distinct.

I have said "finally," because I conceive that for my present purpose at least, the state library which has gone so far will have included all the material which is essential to its primary and indisputable service. Some state libraries, of course, go further, including as much as they can secure of the miscellaneous literature of political and social science, of general history and even of general literature. But what I have summarized seems to me the minimum.

At all events it represents the area which will be the common ground for state and federal library alike. For what the state library is to do for the state legislature, and for the student of the history of the home state, the national library must do for the federal legislature and for the student of the history of the United States as a whole, and, I may add, for the student of the comparative history of the several states. The primary duty of the Library of Congress is to render assistance to the deliberations of Congress. For this it must be able to exhibit not only what Congress itself has done or been asked to do in times past, and what other national legislatures have done or been asked to do, but also what each state legislature has done or been asked to do. The information is not curious, but may be practical. For the spheres of federal and of state

* A paper read before the National Association of State Librarians at Harrisburg, Pa., on Nov. 21, 1900.

legislation touch at various points. Run over the subjects dealt with by the state legislatures and you find the majority of them involved in some phase or degree in the subjects dealt with by Congress: Taxation, Education, Elections, Parks, Public Health, Railways and other ways, Telegraph and Telephone, Banks, Corporations, Agriculture, Manufactures, and the various relations of Labor and Capital. All these enter into federal legislation. There are matters which may seem safe to remain matters of purely local regulation: Police, Poor relief, Care of the insane, Registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and Inspection (Factory laws, etc.). But there are few of these, indeed, which do not at some time, in some form, enter into the considerations of the national legislature, or of some one of the commissions which are its agents in special investigations. You have only to recall a few such investigations—that on Banking and Currency, for instance (1892); that on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (1892); that on Immigration and Naturalization (1892). The Committee to Investigate Wages and Prices (in 1891) was instructed "to ascertain in every practicable way, and to report . . . the effect of the tariff laws upon the imports and exports, the growth, development, production, and prices of agriculture and manufactured articles at home and abroad; and upon wages, domestic and foreign." The Industrial Commission, now sitting, has not merely to "investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture, manufacturing and general business," and suggest federal legislation upon these subjects, but also to "furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various states."

The government by the federal authorities of newly acquired possessions may involve regulation of almost every civic relation which has to be dealt with by a state legislature. And if the subject do not enter into the deliberations of Congress in the framing of law, it may enter into the necessary investigation of the federal executive which is to carry out the law. Or, finally, if it escape attention from all these, it may still interest the federal government in its scientific departments—the Agricultural, the Geological and other Surveys, the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Labor, and the others—classed as "Executive" because there is no fourth division constitutionally expressing them, but whose activity is largely in investigation and

the accumulation of information regarding each section of the country, which is to benefit the country as a whole.

It becomes then the duty of the national library to supply the federal government with the statute laws of the several states, and in addition, so far as possible, with all the material that will exhibit the history, resources and conditions of each of the several states. And I think I may add that it is to the interest of the several states that it should be able to do so. They are represented in the federal legislature as states; they are constantly being legislated for as such; they themselves compose the area to which most of the federal legislation applies. The representatives of any particular state should be able to find and use at Washington the material that will make out the strongest case for what they will claim in its behalf: at all events the most truthful exhibit of what the state is and what it is doing. That material will be looked for in the national library. It is of important concern to the state that it should be there. You will let me add that this being so, it is a natural concern of the state library to aid in placing it there. No other agency in behalf of the state is politically so appropriate, and none can effect so much.

Here then is a relation between the state libraries and the Library of Congress, which, from their very political relations, would seem inevitable: that of mutual aid in the acquisition of a certain sort of material. I say mutual, for the Library of Congress will gladly use effort to secure to each state library (1) any publication of the federal government, (2) any appropriate procurable publication of any foreign government, and (3) any publication of the government of any other state which may come to it in form available for exchange.

For the distribution of federal documents within the United States the federal government has, however, provided a special bureau, whose service is active and superior in efficiency to any which the Library of Congress could render directly. This bureau, under the Superintendent of Documents, not merely distributes the current publications to the depository libraries, among which are, of course, the state libraries, but undertakes to act as a clearing house for libraries desiring to exchange federal documents no longer current. There is, I believe, no such clearing house for state documents. Whether this service also can legally be undertaken by this federal bureau I do not

know; nor whether it is a service desirable for it to attempt. The Superintendent of Documents may advise us. This bureau asks for itself no return from you in the publications of your state. I trust that you will agree that the appropriate return may be made to the Library of Congress. I think that the bureau will agree that it is due there.

The present deficiencies of the library as to existing material are serious indeed. Dr. Falkner has been investigating them. I need not detail his results. They exhibit, of course, a condition varying greatly. In the case of some states no documents since 1889—in the case of others, hardly a document since the beginning. In all cases, deficiencies even in documents that should have come as a matter of course. I believe that in at least 10 states, and possibly in 11, the state library itself acts as an exchange agent for state documents. Whatever can be done by your association to extend the admirable provisions of the New Hampshire, the New York, or the Ohio law to the other states, will be a contribution to the service which we must seek.

We shall have to invoke your aid in filling these gaps. We trust that you may be willing to give it as for a service to the advantage of your state, and we hope that you will extend it beyond public documents to files of newspapers and to the entire record literature of your state. For the Library of Congress is not merely a library for the use of the federal government, it is the national library of the United States. As such it must include the record of the growth and activities not merely of the United States as a whole, but also of the several states and other communities of which the United States is composed. This record should be found at Washington, for the reputation of the states, for the convenience of the federal government, and for the information of scholars. Washington will undoubtedly be a center of research for the study of American history and of American institutions. American history includes, necessarily, the history of the several states; the study of American institutions involves the study of the institutions of the several states. Few students, indeed, can afford to visit 45 capitals in search of their material. They may reasonably expect to find it gathered for them in the capital of the nation. In a measure they do already, but in a measure far short of the need, for the need may include not merely the political literature, but every publication that

reflects also the literary, industrial, and social life of the community. Dr. von Halle, of Berlin, now working in the library on the second volume of his history of cotton and the cotton producing states, includes in his survey not merely the files of newspapers, the biography and travel, but also every volume of fiction that we can produce descriptive of Southern life and character.

We cannot ask you to assign to us any local material which your own library lacks and can afford. Your own libraries must come first. We may, perhaps justly, ask that you will set the national library next, giving us the preference as to material which you have for exchange, and calling our attention first to material which, though appropriate and lacking, you cannot afford.

It is, of course, impossible that, even with the heartiest aid which you may render, the national library can secure all that is necessary to the student of local history and local institutions. We certainly cannot, as a rule, offer him the original sources. These will continue to rest with you; but with your aid we can do him the great service of directing his attention to them. And this brings me to the second division of my subject: as to matters bibliographic. The state library seeks to act as a bureau of information for the entire state; the Library of Congress for the entire country, and, as to American affairs, for the entire world. Now, when an inquiry comes to us at Washington involving material which is local, if we cannot produce it, the next best service is to indicate of what it consists, where it may be found, how access to it may be had, and what facilities in the way of indexes, catalogs, etc., are provided for its use. If the inquirer is a resident of your state, he appropriately applies to you for this information; if of another state, or of a foreign country, he is far more apt to apply to us. By depositing this information with us you may, therefore, enlarge your constituency, and may do it without overstepping the constitutional limits of your service. If we can show to a student that there exists at a state capital material indispensable to his subject, but which we cannot duplicate for him, he may be induced to visit that capital for its inspection, *provided* that the information we give him is sufficiently precise and specific.

It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that we should have at Washington the fullest bibliographic description of what each state

library contains relating to the home state, and of the facilities for its use. As yet we have almost nothing—a few partial catalogs, a half dozen bibliographies; in the case of some state libraries, not even a report. Note what is needed for the purpose: not a complete catalog of each library, but only a list of what it contains relating to the home state. You must already have this on cards for your own use; suppose you should furnish us a copy of these cards? The transcript would cost little in comparison with the service rendered; and we might, I think, make a return in kind. In part we shall be doing so if the Superintendent of Documents carries out his plan of supplying with each document distributed a card with proper catalog entry, saving you that labor. We shall do still further if, as I hope, we can distribute to you cards representing the miscellaneous accessions to the Library of Congress itself, so far as you are interested in them. We are now printing such cards for all book accessions through copyright. We shall shortly (within a couple of months) be printing them for all accessions. Copies may be multiplied at a trivial additional expense, and I should consider a distribution of a copy to each of the 45 state libraries, so far as they may interest you, to be a proper and natural service for the library to perform which is a national library, maintained at the general expense. For the whole series you would not care nor have space; but if you should desire those covering, say, American history, or any branch of political or social science, or of administration, they might, I think, be supplied, and they might most fitly be supplied in exchange for the similar service which I have described above.

Pending details, a bibliographic general description of the most significant material in each library—particularly manuscript, and original sources—would be of service. We propose to request this, and earnestly count upon your interest to furnish it. Also a statement of the condition and activities of each of the several state libraries, so far as not apparent in reports or the forthcoming library manual.

Such information once in our hands in reasonable completeness might be coordinated for the entire group of states and reduced to a form in which it might prove generally available.

It will be a natural function of the Library of Congress in certain cases to compile and very generally to promote, edit and publish bibliog-

raphies which concern the country as a whole or have international importance. This service has in part been anticipated: a bibliography of federal documents is continually in process in the Bureau of Documents; and a bibliography of state documents has been undertaken by private enterprise. No individual should have been expected to undertake it without governmental subvention. Mr. Bowker did. If he can carry it to completion he will indeed have rendered a notable public service. In aiding him you will not merely benefit the state libraries, but contribute a first essential towards a relation of mutual service between the state libraries and the Library of Congress. If there be any aid which the Library of Congress can render, he may count upon it.

The same generous public spirit, and a similar recognition of a general need, induced him to compile and issue the list of society publications: another bibliography which might have been an appropriate undertaking for the national library. Still another is the index to comparative state legislation which Mr. Dewey is maintaining at Albany.

And finally, there is the attempt of the American Historical Association at a bibliographic statement of the manuscript sources of American history available in the various libraries of the United States; an undertaking which does have governmental aid in that the results are published at the expense of the government.

Of each and all of these undertakings we should be proud of the fame, could we be credited with the labor. Leaving them all to their present courses, however, the Library of Congress may still find enough of opportunity for a bibliographic service that shall be general. Let me suggest a few projects that are pending:

A bibliographic list and manual of the current serial publications of foreign governments.

A bibliography of the publications of the Confederate government.

A list of the files of American newspapers in the Library of Congress, with a brief historical statement as to each (after the model of the Wisconsin and New Jersey lists); and a summary also of the important events in the history of newspaper publishing in each state. (The Library of Congress is fairly rich, and seeks to be richer, in files of American newspapers—for 30 years it has received and preserved at least two of the leading papers in each state, to mention only recent material.)

A union list of the serials currently received by the libraries of Washington. (Of general value because of the wide range of the publications, including, as they do, the exchanges of the Smithsonian and of the various scientific bureaus.)

A list of maps relating to America, now in the Library of Congress, including those in books. The main portion of this list will shortly go to the printer.

These are a few of the undertakings that we have on hand. I cite them as examples merely; and as evidence that in addition to the work carried on in the Bureau of Documents, the federal government is now, through the Library of Congress, preparing to render a bibliographic service that will be of general value. Lists already issued — on Alaska, Inter-oceanic Canal and Railway Routes, Colonial Administration — may not have direct bearing upon the work of a state library. Others, such as that on Trusts, may reproduce little more than is already at hand in any well-equipped library. But there will be others that will, we hope, be a recognition that in matters bibliographic the National Library owes a duty to the country at large and to each section of the country which is helping to maintain it. The organization in the library of a special division of Bibliography, and recently of a division of Documents, and, I may add, the establishment within its walls of a printing plant wholly devoted to its service, are themselves such a recognition.

These are the suggestions I submit to you.

In looking them over I perceive in them the three sins, which are the cardinal sins of any statement which is to be the basis for practical work: they are lengthy, general, and do not cover the entire ground. You will, perhaps, pardon the length of the statement, for I had not time to make it brief. And you will also pardon the incompleteness: for that, as is proper, leaves opportunity for you to complete by suggestion from the other side. I could wish, however, to have been more specific. But I found myself interested in the general relation between us which should result necessarily from the political relations of the units which we represent. And I have dwelt on that until my time is exhausted.

The relation is, in a phrase, a relation of mutual dependence and may be one of reciprocal service. The service may conceivably be wide and varied. I have touched that only which is necessary, obvious and indisputable. I have said nothing of the possible *interloan* of material for our several undertakings or for the use of readers. It is too early to consider that: while few state libraries circulate books beyond their walls, and even fewer beyond the limits of the home state; and while the Library of Congress issues them only to designated classes within the District of Columbia. For this Library, however, I can say, that should the time come when it may feasibly reach out its material to the aid of the investigator who cannot come to Washington, the state libraries will seem the most natural local agents of its service.

THE LIBRARY AND THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.*

BY GEORGE B. HODGE, *Educational Secretary, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.*

THERE are 1439 Young Men's Christian Associations in North America. Of this number 612 are in the high schools, colleges, universities and professional schools. The student members of these organizations have daily access to the large libraries in these various institutions, hence, for our present purpose, we need not consider these college associations.

The other 827 organizations are for the most part in cities and towns. 160 of them are doing most efficient work among railroad men. A few others are in operation among the colored men of the South, and the Indians of the

Northwest. We strive to encourage all of these 827 organizations to secure and own for themselves, as far as possible, a good working library, also as much of a circulating library as conditions permit.

The Young Men's Christian Association in its work aims to develop the entire man — physically, socially, educationally, and religiously. An association library should contain such works of reference and other works as will be attractive and helpfully aid the prosecution of this four-fold development. It is thus seen that the library occupies a central and vital place in the best work of all the departments of every successful association. Especially is this

* Read before New York Library Association, Lake Placid, Sept. 26, 1900.

library contains relating to the home state, and of the facilities for its use. As yet we have almost nothing—a few partial catalogs, a half dozen bibliographies; in the case of some state libraries, not even a report. Note what is needed for the purpose: not a complete catalog of each library, but only a list of what it contains relating to the home state. You must already have this on cards for your own use; suppose you should furnish us a copy of these cards? The transcript would cost little in comparison with the service rendered; and we might, I think, make a return in kind. In part we shall be doing so if the Superintendent of Documents carries out his plan of supplying with each document distributed a card with proper catalog entry, saving you that labor. We shall do still further if, as I hope, we can distribute to you cards representing the miscellaneous accessions to the Library of Congress itself, so far as you are interested in them. We are now printing such cards for all book accessions through copyright. We shall shortly (within a couple of months) be printing them for all accessions. Copies may be multiplied at a trivial additional expense, and I should consider a distribution of a copy to each of the 45 state libraries, so far as they may interest you, to be a proper and natural service for the library to perform which is a national library, maintained at the general expense. For the whole series you would not care nor have space; but if you should desire those covering, say, American history, or any branch of political or social science, or of administration, they might, I think, be supplied, and they might most fitly be supplied in exchange for the similar service which I have described above.

Pending details, a bibliographic general description of the most significant material in each library—particularly manuscript, and original sources—would be of service. We propose to request this, and earnestly count upon your interest to furnish it. Also a statement of the condition and activities of each of the several state libraries, so far as not apparent in reports or the forthcoming library manual.

Such information once in our hands in reasonable completeness might be coordinated for the entire group of states and reduced to a form in which it might prove generally available.

It will be a natural function of the Library of Congress in certain cases to compile and very generally to promote, edit and publish bibliog-

raphies which concern the country as a whole or have international importance. This service has in part been anticipated: a bibliography of federal documents is continually in process in the Bureau of Documents; and a bibliography of state documents has been undertaken by private enterprise. No individual should have been expected to undertake it without governmental subvention. Mr. Bowker did. If he can carry it to completion he will indeed have rendered a notable public service. In aiding him you will not merely benefit the state libraries, but contribute a first essential towards a relation of mutual service between the state libraries and the Library of Congress. If there be any aid which the Library of Congress can render, he may count upon it.

The same generous public spirit, and a similar recognition of a general need, induced him to compile and issue the list of society publications: another bibliography which might have been an appropriate undertaking for the national library. Still another is the index to comparative state legislation which Mr. Dewey is maintaining at Albany.

And finally, there is the attempt of the American Historical Association at a bibliographic statement of the manuscript sources of American history available in the various libraries of the United States; an undertaking which does have governmental aid in that the results are published at the expense of the government.

Of each and all of these undertakings we should be proud of the fame, could we be credited with the labor. Leaving them all to their present courses, however, the Library of Congress may still find enough of opportunity for a bibliographic service that shall be general. Let me suggest a few projects that are pending:

A bibliographic list and manual of the current serial publications of foreign governments.

A bibliography of the publications of the Confederate government.

A list of the files of American newspapers in the Library of Congress, with a brief historical statement as to each (after the model of the Wisconsin and New Jersey lists); and a summary also of the important events in the history of newspaper publishing in each state. (The Library of Congress is fairly rich, and seeks to be richer, in files of American newspapers—for 30 years it has received and preserved at least two of the leading papers in each state, to mention only recent material.)

A union list of the serials currently received by the libraries of Washington. (Of general value because of the wide range of the publications, including, as they do, the exchanges of the Smithsonian and of the various scientific bureaus.)

A list of maps relating to America, now in the Library of Congress, including those in books. The main portion of this list will shortly go to the printer.

These are a few of the undertakings that we have on hand. I cite them as examples merely: and as evidence that in addition to the work carried on in the Bureau of Documents, the federal government is now, through the Library of Congress, preparing to render a bibliographic service that will be of general value. Lists already issued — on Alaska, Inter-oceanic Canal and Railway Routes, Colonial Administration — may not have direct bearing upon the work of a state library. Others, such as that on Trusts, may reproduce little more than is already at hand in any well-equipped library. But there will be others that will, we hope, be a recognition that in matters bibliographic the National Library owes a duty to the country at large and to each section of the country which is helping to maintain it. The organization in the library of a special division of Bibliography, and recently of a division of Documents, and, I may add, the establishment within its walls of a printing plant wholly devoted to its service, are themselves such a recognition.

These are the suggestions I submit to you.

In looking them over I perceive in them the three sins, which are the cardinal sins of any statement which is to be the basis for practical work: they are lengthy, general, and do not cover the entire ground. You will, perhaps, pardon the length of the statement, for I had not time to make it brief. And you will also pardon the incompleteness: for that, as is proper, leaves opportunity for you to complete by suggestion from the other side. I could wish, however, to have been more specific. But I found myself interested in the general relation between us which should result necessarily from the political relations of the units which we represent. And I have dwelt on that until my time is exhausted.

The relation is, in a phrase, a relation of mutual dependence and may be one of reciprocal service. The service may conceivably be wide and varied. I have touched that only which is necessary, obvious and indisputable. I have said nothing of the possible interloan of material for our several undertakings or for the use of readers. It is too early to consider that: while few state libraries circulate books beyond their walls, and even fewer beyond the limits of the home state; and while the Library of Congress issues them only to designated classes within the District of Columbia. For this Library, however, I can say, that should the time come when it may feasibly reach out its material to the aid of the investigator who cannot come to Washington, the state libraries will seem the most natural local agents of its service.

THE LIBRARY AND THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.*

By GEORGE B. HODGE, *Educational Secretary, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.*

THERE are 1439 Young Men's Christian Associations in North America. Of this number 612 are in the high schools, colleges, universities and professional schools. The student members of these organizations have daily access to the large libraries in these various institutions, hence, for our present purpose, we need not consider these college associations.

The other 827 organizations are for the most part in cities and towns. 160 of them are doing most efficient work among railroad men. A few others are in operation among the colored men of the South, and the Indians of the

Northwest. We strive to encourage all of these 827 organizations to secure and own for themselves, as far as possible, a good working library, also as much of a circulating library as conditions permit.

The Young Men's Christian Association in its work aims to develop the entire man — physically, socially, educationally, and religiously. An association library should contain such works of reference and other works as will be attractive and helpfully aid the prosecution of this four-fold development. It is thus seen that the library occupies a central and vital place in the best work of all the departments of every successful association. Especially is this

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true of the association's work educationally, in its classes, literary societies, clubs, and its series of lectures and talks.

The efforts of the International Committee in its Educational Department for the past five or six years have been chiefly given to developing the evening class work. Not that the influence of the library was less appreciated, but because concentrated effort was necessary to place the class work upon a recognized standard basis. The present system of much respected standard courses of study maintained by rigorous annual examinations, and so cordially encouraged by the colleges and universities, would have been impossible if the energy thus expended had been scattered over the library, reading-room, literary societies, clubs, lectures and other educational features.

There are, however, 632 associations which report libraries of greater or less extent, with about a half million volumes, and valued at nearly a half million dollars. In addition there are about 750 reading-rooms, each furnished with from 30 to 400 periodicals of various kinds—dailies, weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies. While the reading-rooms have been given some attention by the local associations and are well utilized, comparatively little effort has been given to developing the library. A few individuals in every association are naturally interested, but thus far they have been neither sufficiently strong nor numerous to accomplish much. Yet we are glad to report that from 130 of these associations an average of 1200 books are drawn per day throughout the year.

One of the difficult problems in the association's educational work seems to be the awakening of an active and permanent interest in the library. Why do young men as a rule know so little of good books? How can they be impressed with the value of such books and be led to seek and use them habitually? One reason, and a genuine one, is that too much time is spent on newspapers, many of which are at the same time more attractive yet most insidious and dangerous. Observing people going to and from their employment on the surface and elevated cars in New York City, I should estimate that three or four times as many young men as young women are seen reading the newspapers, while probably three or four times as many young women as men are seen reading books. Newspaper reading

develops a habit of carelessness, of skimming, and of inaccuracy in reading. When this careless reading habit is applied to books, it renders them uninteresting and dull and they are soon laid aside.

Perhaps another reason for the apathy of young men in this direction may rest in their mistaken notion of education. Many young men think an education is merely the securing of a collection of facts. It is rather a developing process which aims at definite and practical ability, at accuracy, at culture and character.

In New York state there are 85 libraries owned by the associations, valued altogether at \$230,000. 60 of these have over 500 volumes each. Of these 18 are in railroad associations and 42 are in city associations. Five of these libraries are in charge of trained and successful librarians, and perhaps in these five there is a total of as many books read as in the other 55. The association libraries of this state have been given relatively more attention and encouragement than in any other state, unless it be in Massachusetts, and yet their usefulness as a whole has scarcely begun to be developed.

How can we create in young men a burning desire to read good books? Not alone by giving them printed lists of such books and telling them to read them, though that is one of the first steps, but in addition some one in each association must lead them, and step by step develop this valuable desire. This person, whether teacher or librarian, does not well fill his position if he cannot or does not awaken a living permanent interest among his students or acquaintances in the habitual study of good books. In so doing he gives the young man a legacy of which he cannot be robbed—a capital undisturbed by the fluctuations of the market.

Aside from the few associations which are comparatively well provided with library facilities and doing creditable work, there is a large number, perhaps 80 per cent. or more, that are unable to purchase and own such libraries. For these we bespeak such co-operation between the public libraries and the associations as will be mutually satisfactory and helpful.

A clear conception of the best work of the Young Men's Christian Associations leads us to realize that the association building must continue to be considered as a rallying point or habitat for the young men, a place of daily Christian influence, where the object is to center

as many helpful influences as possible for attracting and developing young men under Christian auspices. Not that we wish to draw the young men away from the public libraries, but rather that we desire to draw the usefulness of the library to the young men at the association building.

We believe that a careful study of the all-round work of the association will lead one to conclude that the working library of each organization should include the following classes or divisions of books in addition to dictionaries, gazetteers, encyclopaedias, and other works of general reference.

(a) Books devoted to the various features of our physical work, athletics, clean sport and recreation. More and more our association in the average city is coming to be known as the headquarters for wholesome athletics and clean sport. Here, then, should be found the standard works of reference and periodicals which bear upon these phases of work. In many cities it might be considered the best place of all for any such collection of books.

(b) Similarly, books devoted to all that pertains to the social part of association work.

(c) Books bearing upon the work of the educational department. This section will be much larger, of course, than the others. It may be subdivided many times and bear directly upon the work of the various evening classes in industrial, scientific, civic, commercial, language and other lines; also upon the club work, societies, lectures and other educational features. For instance, the class in electricity, after it has received the teacher's instruction on alternating currents, dynamos, or transformers, may be shown to the section of the library devoted to these matters under electricity, and there, still under the direction of the teacher, continue its study most helpfully and practically. The same would be true of our classes in chemistry, physics, mechanics, and any other of the 50 different subjects taught in our evening classes in commercial, industrial, scientific, and language lines.

It is extremely necessary that there be thus placed in the association building the newest and best technical and reference books relating to each line of study, so the student may supplement what the teacher gives.

Similarly, a section of these books should be provided upon the current topics of the day, another section of carefully selected books to

follow out the program of the literary society and supplement the work of the debating clubs. Another group to accompany and supplement the series of lectures and practical talks upon such lines of thought as may be chosen.

(d) Books bearing upon Bible study and religious work in general. One of the most significant movements of the day in our associations is the development of standard courses of Bible study in various correlated lines, the standard of which is maintained by rigorous annual examinations. To this group might be added books on ethics, sacred literature, etc.

I think perhaps that each one of the librarians could make a much better classification than I have given, but this is merely suggestive and may be extended and subdivided indefinitely. For the best work in each association, I should be greatly pleased to see a number of books in each one of these groups, properly labelled, wisely cared for, and in constant use in the association building. Where this efficient use of the library is not now in operation, I trust the way may open through co-operation with public libraries or otherwise, whereby its equivalent may be realized. To this end, there are five ways of co-operation between the public libraries and the associations, already more or less in operation.

(1) In many associations, and perhaps the majority of them, the catalog of the public library is found on the reading table or at the secretary's desk. A few young men indicate to the secretary the name and number of the book desired from the catalog, and at regular times, either daily or weekly, such books are drawn by an officer of the association from the public library. The young men thus receive their books at the association building. They, of course, are subject to the laws of the library in keeping and returning the books. If nothing else can possibly be done, let us unitedly make the most of this privilege.

(2) Through the co-operation of the secretary of the association, its library committee, and the librarian of the public library, bulletins or lists of books bearing upon certain subjects in the various departments of the association are made up, printed, and posted in conspicuous places. Where this is done a larger number of books are drawn and used than otherwise. Of course the catalog of the public library, application blanks, etc., are kept in, and used from, the association. This practice

was started and maintained by the veteran association librarian, and one of the former presidents of the New York State Library Association — Mr. R. B. Poole, who died four years since — in the 23d street Branch Association, New York. A number of associations continue this helpful use of their own books and periodicals. It seems to me that we cannot too strongly urge the continuation and extension of bulletins and lists of new books, of special articles in magazines, etc., bearing on various classified topics.

(3) A few associations have profited by the travelling libraries of the state. Speaking from such experience of the associations as we have learned, we think this practice to be a good thing for the associations and productive of excellent results. A very few associations in the state also receive financial help from the state in the development of their libraries. This is done by the state appropriating one dollar where the association furnishes two dollars or more for the purchase of a certain required number or valuation of books during the year.

(4) In the reception room of the association in Springfield, Mass., there is an open case furnished monthly or oftener with such books from the public library as the authorities of the association and the library mutually agree upon. The experience of both the association and the library seems satisfactory; so much so that I understand the present plan of co-operation is to be extended. Librarian J. C. Dana, of Springfield, believes this co-operation is a good field for the library and an excellent opportunity for the association. He encouraged the co-operation, not so much expecting to materially increase the amount of good reading done by the young men at the association, as because he found that through this co-operation the library had an opportunity both to extend its usefulness and to present its work and interests in a fairly

attractive way to bodies of young men, and to the constituency of the Young Men's Christian Association.

(5) The largest form of co-operation in my acquaintance is in Philadelphia. In one or more of the associations the public library operates a branch where from 10,000 to 30,000 or more books are available for use. In this case the public library uses the space furnished by the association, and manages the library as though it were in its own building.

In Baltimore, Md., Dayton, Ohio, and a few other places this co-operation though small is in successful progress. Among the leaders of our association movement the broadest and best men will be found to heartily encourage and co-operate. There will be difficulty in many places in finding the proper young man who will take enough interest, and who is sufficiently familiar with these matters, to give them the time and energy needed for successful results in taking charge of books.

In no two associations, perhaps, can just the same kind of co-operation be effected. We would therefore urge each librarian who is anxious to extend the usefulness of his library, to call upon the secretary and educational committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in his vicinity and commence the agitation of this matter. We will do what we can to similarly encourage the associations from this side to take similar steps.

There are vast possibilities for the development of library work in our associations, and we hope the authorities of the public library in each city will strive earnestly to make the largest mutually satisfactory co-operation possible with the association. In so doing we will unite in wiser and more extensive efforts than ever to cultivate in young men that taste for good reading which will inspire a broader, purer, and nobler life.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE second general meeting of the Library Association of Australasia was held in Adelaide, Oct. 9-12, 1900. Delegates attended from all parts of Australia and New Zealand, and the conference was one of the most valuable ever held in the southern hemisphere.

The proceedings were opened by a *conversazione* on the night of Oct. 9, which was attended by fully 600 people interested in the loan exhibition of old and rare books, historical relics, manuscripts, engravings, etc. This exhibition comprised about 900 articles, of which a full entry catalog has been compiled. It included, among other objects of literary and historic interest, original mss. of Alfred Lord Tennyson and the warrant appointing him poet laureate, lent by his Excellency Hallam Lord Tennyson, Governor of South Australia. The exhibition was also a valuable adjunct to the conference from an Austral-bibliographical point of view, as many very rare documents and publications were unearthed, of which Australian librarians hardly knew the existence. Among others, specimens of printing were exhibited of such famous typographers as Nicholas Jensen, Anthony Koburger, Erhard Ratdoldt, Gunther Zainer, and the families of Aldi, Elzevirs, Giunti, Gryphi, Stephani, and the Wechels, while the famous presses of modern times were also amply represented.

On Oct. 10 the formal opening of the session was inaugurated by the presidential address of the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Way, who, during the conference, divided the honors of the chair with the Hon. E. Langton (president of the board of trustees of the Public Library of Victoria) and Dr. Leeper (president of the Victorian branch, and founder of the Association). His address, which occupied over an hour, was a learned exposition of the value of intercourse amongst librarians, a statistical and historical summary of the principal libraries of Australasia, and a review of the relations existing between the states of Australia and their libraries, between the people and their keepers of books, and between the trustees of these national institutions and their staffs.

"An ideal library from a librarian's point of view," by E. La T. Armstrong, librarian of the Public Library of Victoria, was the first paper of the formal program. Mr. Armstrong considered Panizzi's idea of a great circular reading room, adopted in the Library of Congress of the United States, the basis for a model library, as it afforded scope for a fair compromise between absolutely free access to the shelves and entire exclusion, and provided for a maximum of supervision at a minimum of cost. He thought that in library building Australia should look to the future, when what are now small towns might be large cities, and should plan for the largest possible utility.

"The relationship between the national library and small country libraries," by H. C. L. Anderson, principal librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales, was read, in Mr.

Anderson's absence, by the secretary. It dealt largely with the methods and results of the travelling libraries sent out from the national library of New South Wales to schools of arts and similar bodies, and urged the extension of this work through remote districts and to individual students. Mr. Anderson said: "I need hardly explain that it would be obviously impossible for any library to supply light reading to country readers, but we have proved in New South Wales that it is quite practicable to give substantial help to hundreds of earnest men and women throughout the colony, without interfering in any serious way with the thousands of city borrowers.

"May I indicate briefly the ways in which I think the state library could assist country libraries, groups of students in remote hamlets, and even individual students. 1. By issuing at regular intervals a carefully chosen list of the best works in all classes issued during the preceding period. In this connection I think it ought to be generally known that the chief librarians of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney met at Melbourne last year to try to devise a scheme of publishing a library journal once a month. I am confident that nothing would be more likely to advance the library movement than such a messenger between the headquarters and the outposts. It was intended to make monthly lists of best books in all classes of literature a leading feature of this journal. We were willing to devote our leisure and give our experience freely for the benefit of our less favored brethren in the country, provided we could get 200 subscribers, in order to pay for the necessary printing every month. Evidently the time is not yet ripe, for we could not get 100 country institutions to consent to pay the necessary annual subscription of 10s. to ensure financial success. 2. With the aid of an adequate annual grant we could equip boxes of the best classic and modern literature to be sent on loan to any small country library or group of students who could show their bona fide desire for study, and would furnish satisfactory guarantees as to fair usage and safe return. 3. I would also advocate the continuance of the present system of giving an annual grant to each library for the purpose of enabling them to form the nucleus of a permanent reference library best suited to the condition of the district concerned. But I should calculate the grant on the basis of money spent during the year on approved books and such other educational agencies as might be recognized. 4. I would lend to any bona fide student in the country any book from the lending branch that could help him in the course of genuine study, whether in history, in science, in art, or in pure literature. Of course, the treasures of a reference library cannot possibly be sent out on loan—merely the books available in the lending branch, or from the duplicates of the reference collection. If the expenses of sending whole boxes of books are borne by the state, these single books should be sent and returned absolutely free. It is surely as logical to send good books free as to send all classes of newspapers free. If the

freight on boxes has to be paid by borrowers, then we may logically ask the individual borrowers to pay cost of postage; but, in any case, there should be a special rate for such books."

This paper evoked much discussion, which was carried over from the morning to the afternoon session. It was followed by an historical paper on "The Institutes Association of South Australia," by Thomas Burgoyne, M.P.

Papers were presented at the succeeding sessions upon the following subjects:

"What local literature should we preserve in a public library," by J. R. G. Adams, librarian of the Public Library of South Australia.

"Bookbinding in public libraries," by J. S. Battye, librarian of the Victorian Public Library, Perth.

"The theory and practice of library classification," by A. W. Brazier, of the Public Library of Victoria.

"How the public libraries of Australasia may be made most useful to students—a Internal arrangement; 6 Pooling of libraries," by Prof. Douglas, of the University of Adelaide.

"Notes on early stamped leather bindings," by Rev. F. G. Masters.

"The Australian author and the libraries," by Prof. Morris.

"South Australia library statistics," by Thomas Gill, of Adelaide.

"A scholar librarian," by Dr. Alex. Leeper, of the University of Melbourne.

"The scientific periodicals in the Melbourne libraries," by T. S. Hall.

"The relation of the heating arrangements in libraries, museums, etc., to conservation of books, specimens, etc.," by J. G. O. Tepper.

In addition to other subjects treated, there was an able address by P. McN. Glynn on "The works of Shakespeare as a key to the man"; and a lecture by Prof. Morris, of the University of Melbourne, on Captain Flinders, the famous navigator, formed a valuable auxiliary to the technical proceedings of the meetings. Prof. Morris, while generally recognized as one of the best lecturers in Australia, combines with this reputation a keen knowledge of the great navigators and explorers who are responsible for so much of the interest which attaches to the early history of the southern continent.

The social features of the conference included a garden party at the Government House, tendered by Lord and Lady Tennyson; an evening meeting, with Prof. Morris's address, at Elder Hall, University of Adelaide; a visit to the Parliamentary Library; a reception given by Lady Way at Montefiore; a visit to the university library; a reception at the town hall; and a drive through the hills about Adelaide.

At the general business meeting, held just prior to adjournment, it was voted to meet next year in Melbourne in October. The following officers were elected: Patron, the Governor-General of Australia; vice-patrons, the governors of the Australian states and New Zealand; president, Hon. E. Langton; vice-presidents, Prof. Morris and Dr. Leeper; secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, librarian of the Public Library of Victoria; treasurer, H. G. Turner; assistant

secretaries, Messrs. Bromby, Boys, and Brazier.

Mr. J. R. G. Adams, hon. secretary of the conference, to whose devotion and energy its success was largely due, and who has kindly furnished the material for the foregoing report, says: "Judging by the success attending the last meeting, and the enthusiasm of all connected with it, this third meeting promises to be a notable one; and it seems fitting that the year which sees the consummation of the federation of the Australian states, which is expected to do much for this arm of the British empire, should also see the congregation of librarians, who promise to attend the Melbourne meeting from all parts of Australasia, and it is even hoped from other parts of the world."

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

From the Adelaide (Australia) Advertiser, Oct. 13, 1900.

THE meetings of the Library Association of Australasia are henceforth to be held annually. The conference held in Adelaide during the past few days may be taken as having proved in all respects successful. From the thoughtful and suggestive opening address of the president to the final business meeting there has been a practical earnestness about all transactions that promised well for solid results. The program, in fact, arranged for rather more work than it was possible to pack into the limited time at disposal. . . .

It may be considered that a clear object of such a gathering is that the persons most concerned should "magnify their office." In a sense this is correct. The librarian's calling is a profession, and a very honorable one, of which hardly sufficient recognition has been made in the past, and these conferences must tend to improve its status in the public estimation. But to take the gathering in detail, the standpoint adopted has been of the most modest. Servants of the public, these hard-working officials consider themselves; and their one anxiety seems to be to discover means whereby they may serve the public best. That is of course the main object of their coming together. This is not the place for any analysis of the technical work done during the week, but there is undeniable value in such papers as those, carefully prepared and keenly discussed, on library classification, bookbinding, the "pooling" of separate collections, and the relations which should exist between supply in the cities and up-country demand. After-effects also may be important and durable. A collector whose enthusiasm has been aroused presents to the nation the treasures he had previously retained for his personal delectation; some improved method of classification or cataloging is noted by an observant visitor, and a special envoy sent to master its details for reproduction in a far city. The education of the librarian is, indeed, never complete, if, as he should, he maintains an ideal. He must be no pedant,

or he will fail of public usefulness; parasite rather than prop, he will take a personal advantage from the stem he adheres to, instead of assisting it to blossom forth into a full maturity of extended influence. He, better than another, should realize the force of Bacon's maxim—somewhat astonishing at first sight—that to spend too much time in studies is sloth. On the other hand, if his knowledge of his volumes is limited to their title-page, he will fail of his full opportunities. He may be immeasurably expert in matters of heating and lighting, in bookbinding, in the science of the preparation of catalogs. But the student will find in him an indifferent helper, the valuable hints that no printed catalog can ever give will be wanting to the searcher after knowledge. When poets have written in the past concerning the custodian of books, they have usually had in mind the former type, the dull-eyed pedant. Some modern singer might take up the theme of the ideal librarian, solicitous, like the good schoolmaster, for the welfare of his charges, and personally acquainted with the diverse traits of each. He should move among his books, with them yet not altogether of them, receptive and responsive both, a man of affairs as well of learning.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS, HARRISBURG, PA.,

NOV. 20-22, 1900.

THE third annual meeting of the National Association of State Librarians convened in the Supreme Court room, at Harrisburg, on the evening of Nov. 20. Dr. George E. Reed, state librarian of Pennsylvania delivered the address of welcome, and C. B. Galbreath, state librarian of Ohio, responded on behalf of the association. Other addresses followed. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia, and member of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, made an earnest plea to state librarians to aid in securing good library laws in their respective states. Mr. William N. Frew, of Pittsburgh, also a member of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, and president of the board of trustees of the Pittsburgh Public Library, gave a most interesting account of Mr. Carnegie's aid to the public library movement.

Wednesday morning's session opened with a paper by Miss Maud Thayer, of the Illinois State Library, on "What books should the state library aim to get?" After pointing out in a general way the books that the library should secure through purchase and exchange, she raised a question in regard to the use of fiction in a state library. This led to a general discussion. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the demand for fiction in the state library comes from members of the legislature and other state officials, who desire it for their families and friends. Some of the librarians favored the purchase of such standard fiction as would be necessary for reference in the study

of literature, and one speaker suggested that popular fiction should be confined to the circulating or travelling library department of the state library.

L. D. Carver, state librarian of Maine, read a very interesting paper, entitled, "To what extent should a state library keep files of newspapers published outside of the state?" He introduced the subject by pointing out the great historic value of newspaper files. He emphasized the importance of preserving files of leading local papers published in the state, and advocated a liberal purchase of newspapers representing the different sections of the Union. When the library could afford it, he thought it would be well to keep files of papers published in English in foreign countries. The views of Mr. Carver were quite generally approved. Other librarians reported the plans adopted by their respective states with reference to the preservation of newspaper files. Mention was made of the Ohio law, which requires newspapers of opposite parties in each county to be filed in the office of the county auditor.

The afternoon session opened with an address by Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, on the "Relation of state libraries to the Library of Congress" (see p. 729). He was followed by Dr. Roland Falkner, chief of Document Division of the Library of Congress, who urged bibliographical work on the part of state librarians. Much of this could be printed in the annual reports of the state libraries. In each of these there should be published at least a list of all annual state publications. Mr. Bowker spoke encouragingly of the progress of bibliographical work. A few years ago practically nothing had been done in this line; now there is an encouraging manifestation of interest in many states.

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse next explained "How government documents may be made more useful to the public." Her thorough treatment of the subject was heard with the closest attention. A characteristic paper by Melvil Dewey, state librarian of New York, answered the question, "To what extent should the books of a state library be loaned to the citizens of the state?" Some of his statements were questioned by Mr. Henry, who said, "Some people seem to think that the state library may be everything; and Mr. Dewey seems to be the advance agent of that idea. I question the practicability of connecting the librarian with each citizen of the state by telephone. The state library must confine itself to the things that it can do most effectively." Mr. Chase heartily endorsed the views set forth in Mr. Dewey's paper. Most of them had been put to the practical test in New Hampshire. They were all in the line of progress. Mr. Carver made a telling speech in support of Mr. Chase's statements and Mr. Dewey's paper.

On Wednesday evening Dr. and Mrs. Reed pleasantly entertained the librarians at the Hotel Lochiel. Responses to the impromptu toasts put the guests into a very happy mood.

Thursday morning's session opened with an address by Dr. George E. Reed, who spoke of

"Printed catalogs for the state library." He very much favored an up-to-date catalog. A printed catalog, he explained, soon became historical in character—a record of what the library contained at a given date. The expense of printed catalogs, issued at frequent intervals, would far outweigh the questionable advantage. Finding lists of special departments, he thought, might be issued from time to time. A card catalog has recently been made for the Pennsylvania State Library, and a printed catalog of the books in the law library has been issued.

Arthur H. Chase, state librarian of New Hampshire, followed with a paper, in which he clearly demonstrated that "The library commission of the state should be identical with the governing board of the state library." He said in part:

"The library movement in a state to reach its highest development and produce the best results must include in its workings all library elements and make their relation to each other such that they will work together for a common end, that end being the aiding of the people of the state to acquire a higher degree of intelligence. It is, I believe, of especial importance that the state library should occupy a prominent position in any plan of library development. Its relation to the public libraries should be that of a parent institution. Its methods of administration should be examples to be followed. Its shelves should contain the books that public libraries do not, for one reason or another, have. It should become the great central store-house of the library scheme of the state, around which the public libraries are grouped, in a way, as branches, giving to them advice and help in their sphere of usefulness, loaning to them its books and through them reaching out to the individuals all over the state who contribute to its support and are entitled to its best efforts in their behalf.

"With such a destiny to fulfil, it is clear that there should at some point be a connection between the governing board of the state library and the commission which supervises the public libraries.

"Before stating, however, what I believe that connection should be, I desire to say a few words about the governing board. The two greatest obstacles to the proper progress of the state library in many of our states are lack of finances and political influence. The former is often the result of the latter. That politics must be kept entirely out of the administration of such an institution needs no argument. The only way to accomplish this is, I believe, through a proper organization of its management. Neither trustees, librarian, nor other officers in the library should ever be elected by the people or appointed by the legislature. Such a condition will always, from its very nature, involve the institution in the worst form of political influence and personal enmity. No more should the governor, secretary of state, and other state officials constitute the governing board. Their position has been attained by political influence, and however honest

their purpose they are not apt to forget their indebtedness to their friends.

"The best results will, I believe, be obtained by a board of not exceeding five members, four to be appointed by the governor and council from the citizens, and the librarian to be the fifth member *ex officio*. One of these members, preferably, should be a lawyer, one a minister, one a physician, and one an educator, and all should have recognized literary taste. Their appointment should be based wholly upon their qualifications to serve the state honestly and intelligently, and should be entirely devoid of any political preferment. Not even their own political faith should be taken into account. They should represent different sections of the state. Their terms of office should expire at different times. They should serve without compensation. Above all, they should be men who have the full confidence of the citizens and men who are able to devote themselves to the duties of the office to the extent that shall be necessary to the proper conduct of the business.

"A board thus constituted will be able to withstand, through their influence and personality, attacks upon the institution, whether political or otherwise. Their word as to the needs of the library in financial and other directions will be followed by the legislature without question. And their efforts will be sure to produce an honest, generous, yet economical and broad-minded administration.

"I might go farther in this direction and state my belief that such a board should be given free rein in their work, that they should appoint the librarian and all of his assistants, that they should be given authority to shape the policy and make the rules of the library, that its finances should be very largely entrusted to them unhampered by narrow-minded laws, often passed under the name of economy, and call your attention to several other points of administration of the state library upon which I have very pronounced views."

Mr. Carver supported the plan outlined in Mr. Chase's paper. "Not only is it in the line of progress," said he, "but it is along the line that we shall all ultimately have to follow."

"To what extent should a state library enter the field of a state museum," was discussed by H. C. Buchanan, state librarian of New Jersey, in a manner so satisfactory as to provoke little discussion. He quoted many authorities in defining the terms "library" and "museum," and drew the conclusions that usually the interests of both would be subserved by separate administrations.

W. E. Henry, state librarian of Indiana, in the presentation of the "Relations of state library, state law library, and state historical society," based his remarks largely on conditions in his own state. Usually he thought that the state law library should be under separate management. The supreme court of the state should control it. In most states he thought the state library and the library of the state historical society could be united with advantage to both. He pointed to Wisconsin and

Minnesota as examples of the successful union of the two.

A committee was appointed to fix the place of the next meeting. The prevailing opinion seemed to favor Waukesha, Wisconsin, and the date of the meeting of the A. L. A.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. D. Carver, state librarian of Maine; Vice-president, Dr. George E. Reed, state librarian of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Miss Maude Thayer, Illinois State Library.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF NEW YORK LIBRARIES.

At the monthly meeting of the trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, on Dec. 13, the matter of a possible consolidation of the New York Free Circulating Library with the Public Library was brought formally to the attention of the trustees by the presentation of resolutions which had been previously passed by the trustees of the Free Circulating Library.

The conditions upon which the consolidation would be made were, first, that all the real and personal property of the Free Circulating Library be kept separate and devoted to the purposes of a circulating library, and that all trusts held by the present corporation be administered in accordance with their terms. The second condition was that a reasonable representation of the persons interested in the Free Circulating Library should be had upon the board of trustees of the Public Library as vacancies may occur. The Free Circulating Library appointed as a committee to act under these resolutions J. Frederick Kernochan, the president, and Francis C. Huntington and William W. Appleton, with full power.

The trustees of the Public Library adopted resolutions referring the subject of consolidation with the Free Circulating Library "and any other corporation engaged in circulation in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx" to the executive committee, which was given power to consider the whole matter and report upon details. That committee includes John L. Cadwalader, as chairman, and Messrs. Bigelow, John S. Kennedy, Ledyard, Maitland and Rives.

Another matter which was regarded as of great importance was the proposition for the establishment of branch libraries in the public schools. A communication on the subject had been received from President O'Brien of the Board of Education at the November meeting and referred to the executive committee. The committee conferred with the school authorities, and recently the Board of Education agreed to furnish the necessary accommodations for libraries in eight public school buildings in the Borough of Manhattan, and to provide for the payment of the necessary attendants, lights, etc., the library authorities to furnish books for reference and circulation, also periodicals and newspapers. The Board of Education further agreed to make appointments of attendants

subject to the wishes of the library authorities, the latter to be allowed to make such rules regarding such attendants' duties as they may see fit. The trustees passed resolutions cordially approving President O'Brien's suggestions, and appropriated \$8000 to be used in establishing and maintaining such branch libraries as an experiment during the 12 months beginning Jan. 1 next. The executive committee was given the power to settle the details of the scheme with a committee of the school, consisting of Miles M. O'Brien, John G. O'Keefe, Abraham Stern, and Vernon M. Davis. It was the expressed opinion of the board that the scheme might develop into something of great magnitude, but it was felt that the work should be taken up at first in an experimental way until the best methods can be determined.

The matter of the purchase of the Lenox Library building by the New York Historical Society, touched upon in resolutions recently passed by that society, was also brought up, and a resolution was passed referring the subject to the executive committee for consideration and report. The committee appointed by the Historical Society to consider the matter consists of J. Pierpont Morgan, John J. Tucker, and Nicholas Fish.

INFLUENCE OF OPEN SHELVES ON CHOICE OF BOOKS.

In the recent report of the Pratt Institute Free Library is given an interesting comparative table, showing the number of times certain books were chosen for home reading from open shelves, as contrasted with the issue of the same books from the stack. Miss Plummer says: "As the book cards of these books were filled they were filed for statistics, and the number of times a book had been circulated from the open shelves was compared with the number of times it had gone out from the stack in the same length of time. A few of these statistics may be interesting to those librarians using modified free access, whose system of charging does not enable them to make this comparison."

	Open Shelves.	Stack.
Hamerton. Thoughts about art.....	10	4
Wiggin. Children's rights.....	16	9
Mill on the Floss.....	24	15
Whympet. Great Andes of the equator.....	22	6
Griffis. Mexico of to day.....	7	3
Mansfield park.....	21	5
Silas Marner.....	27	19
Livermore. My story of the war.....	8	3
St. Amand. Court of Louis XIV.....	19	5
Bishop. House-hunter in Europe.....	13	3
Wright. Birdcraft.....	9	3
Jewett. Deephaven.....	26	13
Stevens. Land of the dollar.....	23	9
Life of Lady Burton.....	20	7
Sudermann. Dame Care.....	21	8
Manzoni. The betrothed.....	13	6
James. The real thing.....	22	7
Eggleston. United States and its people.....	10	5
Journal of a spy in Paris during the Reign of Terror.....	13	8
Ricknell. Life in the Tuileries.....	9	3
Browning. Poems (1 vol. ed.).....	13	8
Tautphæus. The initials.....	23	13

WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, LIBRARY SECTION.

A MEETING of the Library Section of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association will be held in connection with the meeting of the general association on Thursday, Dec. 27, in the library of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Normal School. The following program has been arranged:

Classifying and cataloging the school library, Miss Edna Lyman, Scoville Institute, Oak Park, Ill.

How to provide for library work in schools:

What the state may do, J. H. Andrews, Arbor Vitae.

What the normal schools may do, Miss Anne McNeil, Normal School, Milwaukee.

What the school boards may do, A. A. Upham, Normal School, Whitewater.

Making the best use of the library, Miss Ida Anderson, Neillsville, Wis.

Systematization of library readings, Miss May McKittrick, Ishpeming, Mich.

A model library carefully cataloged and classified will be on exhibition. Librarians will be in the room Thursday and Friday, Dec. 27 and 28, to explain library methods and show materials. Instruction in book repairing will be given after the section meeting on Dec. 27.

FOR A LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN MISSOURI.

A MOVEMENT toward organized library effort in Missouri was made at a meeting of the librarians of the state, called for Dec. 18, at the University of Missouri, Columbia. Details of this meeting are not yet available, but its purpose is set forth in a circular issued from the University of Missouri and signed by F. M. Crunden, St. Louis Public Library; Mrs. C. W. Whitney, Kansas City Public Library; C. E. Yeater, Sedalia Public Library; Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph Public Library; and J. T. Gerould, of the University of Missouri. It is there stated that "it has long been felt, by many of those interested in the progress of the library movement in the state of Missouri, that an organization should be formed which should serve as a means of communication between the various libraries of the state and as a central bureau from which information could be sought by any who are interested in the formation of new libraries or in the reorganization of those already established. Similar organizations are already in existence in at least 19 other states and have had, always and everywhere, a large influence in the educational progress of the state. Surely Missouri, so progressive in other educational lines, should not be backward in this respect.

"It is intended that this meeting and association shall be composed not only of librarians, but also of the directors and trustees controlling the various libraries of the state of Missouri. It is desirable to have as many persons representing each library as possible." It is asked that each library send notification in advance as to whether it will be represented at the meeting.

American Library Association.

President: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

23d General Meeting: Waukesha, Wis., July 3, 1901.

A. L. A. REPRESENTATIVES IN LOCAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

According to the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Executive Board, the president of the American Library Association has appointed the following persons to act as representatives of the A. L. A. in state library associations:

California Library Association: F. J. Teggart.

Colorado Library Association: C. R. Dudley.

Connecticut Library Association: Miss C. M. Hewins.

Georgia Library Association: Miss Anne Wallace.

Illinois State Library Association: Mrs. Alice G. Evans.

Indiana Library Association: Miss E. G. Browning.

Iowa State Library Association: Johnson Brigham.

Maine Library Association: Geo. T. Little.

Massachusetts Library Club: Gardner M. Jones.

Michigan Library Association: H. M. Utley.

Minnesota Library Association: Dr. J. K. Hosmer.

Nebraska Library Association: Miss Edith Tobitt.

New Hampshire Library Association: Miss Caroline H. Garland.

New Jersey Library Association: E. C. Richardson.

New York Library Association: Mrs. S. C. Fairchild.

Ohio Library Association: Miss E. C. Doren.

Pennsylvania Library Club: John Thomson.

Western Pennsylvania Library Club: E. H. Anderson.

Vermont Library Association: Miss S. C. Hagar.

Wisconsin State Library Association: R. G. Thwaites.

Ontario Library Association: James Bain.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT, ANNUAL MEETING, 1901.

The secretary has issued the following announcement:

The 23d general meeting will be held in Wisconsin, at Waukesha (the well-known summer resort near Milwaukee), beginning July 3, 1901. Other announcements and literature concerning this meeting will be sent out from time to time to members of the association and such others as request them.

[A] If you are not a member please notify the undersigned at once if you desire to be placed on the mailing list for future notices.

[B] Send to the undersigned the address of any persons (library trustees, librarians, assistants, friends) who, in your opinion, would be interested in this meeting. Much of the success depends on our reaching all who are interested in library work.

A revised list of active members of the association will be issued in January or February, 1901, based upon the treasurer's records.

[C] If you are not now a member, and intend to join for the year 1901, your name will be printed in the new list, provided the annual dues (\$2) are received by Treasurer Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass., before Jan. 5, 1901.

Membership entitles you to all notices, to reduced railroad and hotel rates for the meeting, and to the annual volume of proceedings.

[D] If you are now a member, and your name, address, and official position are *not* correctly given on the envelope of this circular, let me know at once (for use of printer) what change should be made.

FREDERICK W. FAXON, *Secretary*.

A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO.

The Executive Board of the American Library Association, by correspondence vote, has requested the New York State Library to arrange and display, at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the special exhibit recently shown at the Paris Exposition, such exhibit to be shown on behalf of the A. L. A.

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

The Iowa Library Commission has issued through its secretary, Miss Tyler, a circular describing the clearing house for magazines, which the commission has organized on a plan similar to that of the free library commission of Wisconsin. The circular invites contributions of magazines, giving lists of those specially desired. These it undertakes to make up into volumes and distribute among smaller libraries and clubs of the state. It is hoped in this way to bring together large quantities of magazines and periodicals which are lying unused or stored in attics, and make them useful.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

The Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners has issued a neat eight-page pamphlet, "How to start a public library," prepared by Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian. It gives, compactly, information regarding the establishment of libraries under the provisions of state law.

From the Michigan State Library comes Bulletin no. 5 (September, 1900), devoted to "Travelling libraries in Michigan," and covering the work of nearly two years. Mrs. Spencer says: "A circulation of 56,306 with 10,443 readers as compared with a circulation of 32,915 with 4673 readers in the previous report is most encouraging and gives a still more hopeful outlook for the future." The bulletin is mainly given to tabulated statistics, of the use and character of the libraries sent out, including reports from local librarians, many of which are of special interest.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

The Vermont Board of Library Commissioners has issued its third biennial report, for 1899-1900. During the two years covered, 15 towns have taken advantage of the library law and received books from the state. In all, 85 towns have received state aid. "Almost all the libraries have been well cared for and have gathered about themselves many friends and a strong and ever-increasing interest for their support. Six libraries report no appropriation for their maintenance by the town. In two cases an increased endowment has made such appropriation unnecessary. More than three-fourths of the libraries report financial help secured by friends through various means, ranging all the way from lectures and readings to baseball games and foot races." The library

gifts during the period have been many and notable, reaching a total of over \$175,000.

There are 129 towns without a free public library, and 97 with practically no public library. In some of these there are semi-public libraries, supported in various ways. A majority would probably establish and maintain public libraries, if the matter was sufficiently urged; and in those communities which are practically unable to afford the expense, traveling libraries should prove of special usefulness.

The report is well printed and interesting. It is prefaced by a large map of the state, indicating towns containing libraries organized through state aid, towns containing libraries otherwise organized, and towns without libraries. The library laws are included, and the various documents issued by the state commission are reprinted. Statistics of gifts and bequests, of various classes of libraries, and of reports of libraries tabulated by counties are given; and the papers on library topics read at the recent state federation of women's clubs are included. A special interest attaches to the numerous illustrations of library buildings, which represent attractive types of the village library. The usual record of "Histories of libraries" supplements the similar department in the preceding reports of 1896 and 1898.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University.

Secretary: J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Marilla W. Freeman, Public Library, Michigan City.

Secretary: Miss Jennie Elrod, Public Library, Columbus.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Public Library, Indianapolis.

The ninth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at Indianapolis, Oct. 26-27. The sessions were held in the state house, and were attended by about 60 delegates. The first session was called to order at two o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 26, when the president's address was delivered by Miss Helen Tracy Guild, of the University of Indiana. After extending a cordial welcome to all present, Miss Guild spoke of the growing field in the state for men and women of library experience, and dwelt on the need of developing the right spirit of service and helpfulness, especially at the loan desk.

Miss Margaret Mann, of the University of Illinois State Library School, presented the topic "What can be done over the loan desk to help readers in the selection of good books?" She held that in loan desk work more than in any other lay the power to stimulate, direct, and foster the undeveloped mind, and to guide the persistent reader from a chosen line into broader and better channels. The talk was illustrated by printed bulletins from various libraries, and in the discussion it was said that special bulletins prepared by a library should be systematically advertised and brought to general notice. There was discussion on the use of local newspapers as mediums for the publication of library lists, and it proved that the majority of the speakers were able to print lists in this way, without charge.

At the evening session papers were read as follows:

"The public library: its relation to the factory," by Miss Eva Fitzgerald, of Kokomo. This dealt with the question, "How can the library be made interesting to factory people?" which was answered by recommending that "the library building should be on a main street. It should be well lighted and heated, and made as attractive as possible inside and out. It should be open every evening until at least 9 o'clock, Sundays included. Books should be selected with a view to satisfying the particular needs of mechanics. Their attention can be attracted to the libraries by placing book bulletins in their factories and by sending out small travelling libraries. The reading-room should be as free as possible from restrictions."

"What special service can the library render the factory workers?" by Mrs. C. B. Woodworth, of Fort Wayne. Among other suggestions were these: "We must make ourselves acquainted with the nature and work of our local industries. For artisans, books relating to their separate crafts should be placed upon the

shelves. When these books are ready for circulation attention must be called to the fact, and this may be done by two or three methods — by a special notice in the newspapers, and again by printing a brief notice on the pay envelope used in the larger factories." In the discussion that followed, the question of smoking-rooms in libraries was brought up, and two or three members reported their successful maintenance.

"The public library in relation to literary clubs," by Mrs. Virginia Stein, of Lafayette. This was the last paper of the evening, and was a bright commentary on the three main classes of club members — those who belong to clubs partly because it is a fad, and partly for social reasons; the literary *poseurs*, or would-be learned; and those who are really earnestly interested in study.

Before adjournment two resolutions were passed, one extending an invitation to the American Library Association to meet in Winona in 1901; the other authorizing the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions favoring the establishment of a library school at Winona. The president appointed as this committee Miss Hoagland, Miss Ball, and Miss Dean.

On Saturday morning the subject "Our travelling libraries" was considered by S. H. Plaskett, of West Newton, and Robert W. Shaw, of McGregor, each telling of effective work done in this direction along independent lines. In the discussion Mrs. Earl, of the state library commission, spoke particularly of the study libraries, and asked that librarians call the attention of club people to these special aids in club work.

W. E. Henry, secretary of the state library commission, gave a report on the travelling libraries of the state. He said that the equivalent of 60 libraries had been in circulation for 12 months; that 69 centers and 39 counties had been reached; that 1874 books had been circulated up to Oct. 31, and that at that date there were 2674 v. ready for circulation and 80 libraries ready to be sent out.

"How we organized and are sustaining a public library," by Omer S. Whiteman, of Portland, was read in Mr. Whiteman's absence by Mr. Henry; and the session closed with an interesting informal talk on "The use of pictures in library work," by Miss Marilla W. Freeman, of Michigan City.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Miss Marilla W. Freeman; Vice-president, F. A. Walker, of Anderson; Secretary, Miss Jennie Elrod, Columbus Public Library; Treasurer, Miss Nellie Fatout, Indianapolis Public Library.

A "post-conference on public documents" was held under the chairmanship of W. E. Henry, when methods of classification and shelving of these publications were discussed by Miss Chapin, of the Indiana State Library, Miss Mann, Mr. Danforth, and others.

At the close of this meeting the delegates visited the bookstore of the Bowen-Merrill Co., whence they were taken for a drive to the Country Club, where luncheon was served.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. P. Fleming, Des Moines.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss H. L. McCrory, Public Library, Cedar Rapids.

The 11th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held in Sioux City, Oct. 18 and 19. The attendance was somewhat smaller than that of last year, owing to the fact that the place of meeting was less accessible, but the conference was a successful one, and was thoroughly characterized by the active interest and enthusiasm which have made the previous meetings of the association of such practical value to the librarians of the state.

This 11th conference partook somewhat of the nature of a harvest-home festival, since everybody was prepared to rejoice over the fruitage of the prolonged effort to secure for Iowa a library commission, to welcome the newly appointed commissioners and the new secretary of the commission, Miss Alice Tyler, of Cleveland, and to enjoy in anticipation the feast of good things in the way of new libraries organized and old ones strengthened, which it is believed the commission will not fail to provide.

Capt. W. H. Johnston, of Fort Dodge, one of the founders of the association, and for four years past its president, in his opening address said that some might feel that, now the commission was secured, the work of the association was practically done, but that he felt that the united efforts of the commissioners, librarians, and others interested were needed to bring the work up to the highest standard. Mr. Johnston reviewed the history of library work in Iowa since the formation of the association, noting a great improvement in libraries and library facilities. Ten years ago, he said, Des Moines had a little narrow room with 6000 books; now a fine new building is in process of erection, and the library has, in round numbers, 28,000 volumes, and in its methods and administration it is a valuable object lesson to the librarians of the state. Burlington also has made rapid strides — has increased its number of books, and now has a fine building, costing \$60,000. Council Bluffs reports great improvements, and Davenport and Ottumwa have both been recipients of \$50,000 donations from Andrew Carnegie, which will put their libraries in the front rank. Keokuk, Fairfield, Independence, Waterloo, and Dubuque all give evidences of activity in library matters, and all report rapid growth, the latter city also being a beneficiary of Mr. Carnegie to the extent of \$50,000. Rapid and substantial gains in volumes and library property are reported from Cedar Falls, Fort Dodge, Boone, Sioux City, and Indianola. Mr. Johnston deplored the fact that 45 county seats of the state are without libraries. He advocated township libraries, and spoke of the good work of State Librarian Johnson Brigham, who is sending travelling libraries out to the rural districts as seeds to form free public libraries.

After the president's address Miss McLoney, secretary-treasurer, read the minutes of the

last meeting, and also reported upon the finances of the society. The report as treasurer showed that the receipts for the year had been \$92.01, and the disbursements \$86.83. Both reports were accepted. After a short time given to registration and social introductions, the association adjourned until afternoon.

At 2 p.m. a symposium on practical work was held, with Miss McCrory, of Cedar Rapids, as leader. Miss McCrory spoke first on reorganizing a library. From the trustees' side the matter of first importance in this work is to engage a capable person as librarian, and she should be well supplied with tools in the way of catalog helps and other similar material. Miss McCrory mentioned various books and magazines which would serve as aids in such work, and named as the first step in library reorganization a rough classification of the books, this to be followed by close and accurate work. Questions as to whether reorganization could be effected while circulation was continued, whether catalogs would fade if type-written, the availability of the A. L. A. printed cards, methods of re-registration and labelling were taken up and carefully considered, many questions being asked and answered. Miss McCrory also gave some instruction in book-repairing, giving illustrations of the best ways of doing such work.

The binding of books was discussed by Mr. William F. Rispalje, of the bindery of Perkins Bros., Sioux City. Mr. Rispalje said that the binder could realize that the librarian has trials. Books are badly put together in the first place and carelessly handled afterward, and the result is disastrous. He thought that in many cases books were too much repaired in the library before being sent to the bindery, and this prevents the binder from doing satisfactory work. Mr. Rispalje gave a detailed description of the process of rebinding, showing how the best work could be done and the best materials selected.

Miss Price, cataloger of the State University of South Dakota, at Vermillion, spoke of library records, beginning with the accessions book and giving a comprehensive description of the records needed before the books of a library were ready for the shelves.

Mrs. Maud M. Battis, librarian of the Marshalltown Public Library, presented an interesting paper on "Children and the library." Mrs. Battis discussed the relation of the library to children from the literary side, considering the kind of reading best adapted to children's use and the methods by which they might be led to choose the best books. She thought that when librarians united to condemn unwholesome books and banish them from the shelves such action would go far to limit their publication.

Miss Beulah Bennett, of Oskaloosa, who had been appointed to lead discussion of this paper, was not present but had sent an interesting paper which was read by Miss McLoney. General discussion followed, which developed suggestions as to plans for cultivating the taste and guiding the reading of young people.

R. C. Barrett, state superintendent of public

instruction and an ex-officio member of the new library commission, spoke of the close relation between the library and the school, and of ways in which the Iowa Library Association can help the country schools. He told of the recently enacted school law which gives what will in time be a valuable fund to the libraries of the country school districts.

The conference re-convened at 8 p.m., when an address of welcome was given by Judge George W. Wakefield, president of the board of trustees of the Sioux City Public Library. In his address Judge Wakefield reviewed the history of the Sioux City library, showing that its growth had been contemporaneous with the development of the library movement of the state. In concluding he extended, on the part of the library board, an invitation to visit Riverside Park.

President Johnston responded and then introduced Miss Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, who made a graceful address, saying that with the co-operation of the association she was certain the commission could accomplish great things.

Miss Tyler's paper on the topic "Library commissions" treated the subject in a general way, but also pointed out in detail the duties and possibilities of the Iowa commission. She spoke of the development of library commissions in the past 10 years, and outlined the work which the Iowa commission might hope to accomplish. A general discussion followed.

State Librarian Johnson Brigham told of the library at Carletonville, which had been using the travelling libraries for three years, but, having acquired 500 volumes of its own, generously gave up the use of the travelling libraries, thinking it should leave them for less favored localities. Mr. Brigham expressed the hope and belief that in a few years the Iowa Library Commission would be given a larger appropriation as, if it is to be good for anything it must constantly enlarge its work. Wisconsin has done much, Iowa must do more. Mr. Brigham expressed appreciation of the work of all the various individuals and organizations whose efforts had aided in establishing the commission.

Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago, paid a tribute to the library work of Iowa, saying that it is in a more encouraging condition than that of many other states. The spirit and enthusiasm of it are "home-grown" and vital, and the workers can have the advantage of the experiences of others. Iowa has an added advantage, too, in the fact that its state librarian is more in sympathy with other branches of work than any other this side of Albany. It is also very fortunate in its new secretary of commission.

At 9 a.m. on Friday a business meeting was held, at which the nominating committee made the following report: For President, A. P. Fleming, Des Moines; Vice-president, George W. Wakefield, Sioux City; Secretary-treasurer, Miss Harriette L. McCrory, Cedar Rapids. Executive committee—A. P. Fleming, Des Moines; Judge George W. Wakefield, Sioux

City; Miss Harriette L. McCrory, Cedar Rapids; Miss Helene T. George, Sioux Falls, S. D.; and M. T. Rohrer, Council Bluffs. Program committee—Miss Harriette L. McCrory, Cedar Rapids; Miss Margaret Brown, Chariton; and Dr. W. N. Heaton, Des Moines.

The report of the committee was accepted, after some discussion as to the constitutionality of appointing a member of the executive committee from outside the state. Miss McLoney said that while such an arrangement might have its practical inconveniences there was nothing in the constitution to forbid it, and Mr. Fleming thought that in view of the fact that South Dakota did not have a state organization it might well be given representation in that of Iowa.

The place of meeting for next year was then considered. Invitations were received from Marshalltown, Council Bluffs, and Burlington, and Burlington was chosen as the meeting-place for 1901.

Owing to the inability of Senator Trewin to be present and give his paper on "Libraries in country schools," and also to the absence of Miss Ella Seckerson, superintendent of schools of O'Brien county, who was to lead the discussion on this topic, President Johnston, during the morning session, called upon Miss Agnes Robertson, county superintendent of Cherokee county, to address the meeting on library work in connection with the schools in her county.

Miss Robertson said she was not present to give information, but had come more as a seeker after knowledge. Every district school in Cherokee county has a library of some sort, the number of books ranging from 6 to 200. Each teacher is librarian and takes charge of the distributing of books and keeps track of them. Nearly every school house has a bookcase, and so far the experiment has been successful. Miss Robertson said the only difficulty was to find some one to take supervision of the matter. The duties of her office were too onerous for her to take the responsibility in that direction, and the teachers, as a general thing, had all they could do to give attention to their regular duties.

It was suggested to Miss Robertson that the libraries in the county take charge of the matter, each one being a distributing station. It was found upon inquiry that the central library of the county, the one at Cherokee, did not have a librarian, several members of the library association taking turns at caring for the institution, so that precluded the possibility of such a scheme. After some earnest discussion the matter was left, and Miss Robertson was still in the dark as to a solution of the problem she had given the meeting.

The first paper on the program for the day was that of Mr. A. P. Fleming, of Des Moines, who presented the subject of "The library in politics." He defined politics as both the science and art of government, and viewing the matter thus, he contended that libraries were in the best possible company when yoked together with politics, and that the two rightfully belonged together. "And if they were harnessed

together with honest intentions and pure motives, they would make a team that would pull the lowest and most ignorant class of people up to the highest plane of civilization." Mr. Fleming deplored the fact that the high plane had not yet been reached, however, and that many municipal libraries are at present entangled in the most corrupt element of politics. He contended that inasmuch as the legislature had provided means of establishing libraries in the cities, that in obtaining officials for them fitness for the place, education and ability, should take precedence over wealth, social standing or political pull. The trustees of such organizations should have brains and a willingness to work. He went into the law governing municipal libraries and made the point explicitly that in this law libraries were for "all the inhabitants," not for one party or another, not for one or another set of men, but for every citizen, and in his opinion the very nature of the case took the matter completely out of the hands of partisan politics. The indifference of the better class of people to municipal politics, he held, made the appointive power dangerous, but if the better class of citizens would become intensely interested in city government the threatening danger to the library would be lessened. The practical remedy which the speaker suggested was that library trustees should be appointed by the district judges instead of the mayor. In concluding his paper Mr. Fleming added a word on another phase of library interests, saying, "I want to see libraries placed in the same category as schools and churches, with no saloons allowed to exist within a certain distance, and I would like to see a law authorizing the city council to pass an ordinance prohibiting saloons upon the thoroughfares that lead to public libraries."

Mr. Brigham led the discussion of this paper, calling attention to the fact that some of the best librarians of the country found it difficult to hold their positions and carry on their work, owing to a nagging element of petty politicians on their boards. Sometimes the appointments made by a mayor were entirely satisfactory and successful, but the theory was not the best. He thought that the suggestion as to placing the appointing power in the hands of the district judges was good, but their service must necessarily be voluntarily, and if one refused to act there would be no recourse.

Mr. Payne, of Nevada, thought that if any change was made the matter should go to the people and the trustees be elected by them direct.

Dr. Heaton, of Des Moines, thought the present system worked satisfactorily on the whole, and the librarians of some of the smaller libraries were disposed to agree with him as to their own experience, whatever might be the objections to the method in the larger towns.

Mrs. Oberholtzer, librarian of the Sioux City public library, then presented an admirable paper on the subject "Best books for a small library." Mrs. Oberholtzer said that the library's contents should be like the traditional bride's dress, which must have "something

old and something new; something borrowed and something blue." Something old, surely. Each period has its own surface interests and its undertone. So the library must have some of the books which are largely advertised as new and popular, but its main lines, its undertone, must go back of current events and new novels to take its "grip on the base of the world." The library must have "something borrowed," which means something not rightly owned. Almost every one has some pet extravagance, some set of books for whose possession he apologizes, but which is his greatest pride and comfort. "Something blue." Blue as a color symbolizes abstract truth. In literature, for convenience we will take it to mean that called the literature of power. This includes the books whose choice most concerns the library, for it means all works of imagination and poetry, and this age takes its poetry in the form of prose fiction. Library workers should cease regretting that people will read fiction, and set themselves to establish a standard for the books they admit to their shelves. This is not easy, for the world at large has no standard, and writers are uneven in their work. An error in choice counts in the small library.

In discussion of this paper Mr. Brigham protested against what he termed the free advertising given popular novels by high-class book publications. He said: "These magazines publish lists of the best selling novels here and there about the country, and thus stimulate great interest, whereas it is often the case the novels are not deserving of the publicity. It often happens that books of more or less literary excellence are boosted away beyond their deserts, and I think it the duty of every librarian to discourage this tendency and to protest with vigor against this method of swelling the circulation of popular novels that do not deserve such enormous vogue. Time was when a book was not gauged by sales, but by its literary excellence, but that time seems to have passed away, and the only thing we hear is that certain books have appeared in this and that edition. I want to enter my protest against this tendency."

The afternoon session of Friday was given up to the question box. Under the leadership of Miss Ahern this was one of the most interesting and profitable features of the conference. Inquiries had been made concerning open shelves, renting collections of popular books, children's rooms, books on library economy, methods of selecting new books, plans by which readers may be helped to choose the best reading, and many other problems which beset the librarian who must be all things to a varied and eager public. To all these questions a gracious and helpful answer was received, and the time which could be given to this feature of the program was much too short to satisfy the interested participants.

The committee on resolutions presented its report, which among resolutions of thanks and recognition to hosts, officers and speakers, contained the following recommendation:

"And finally, after a pretty full and free discussion, the general sentiment of the association seems to be that the next legislature should pass a law placing the library in the same category in which the schools and churches are placed as to saloons, and also empower city councils by ordinance to prohibit the location and maintenance of a saloon upon any street within one-half mile of a library."

Mr. Rohrer, president of the Council Bluffs public library board, objected to the last paragraph in the resolutions, and suggested that the clause, "where such special legislation is desired," be inserted. This was agreed to and the report of the committee was adopted.

The association then adjourned for a trolley ride to Riverside park, a beautiful resort a few miles from the city. While there the guests were entertained in the attractive club houses in which the boating clubs of the city have their summer home, or taken for a row across the river if it so chanced that they had a desire to set foot upon South Dakota soil. The trip was a delightful one and the remembrance of it will form one of the many pleasant memories of the Sioux City meeting.

At eight o'clock the librarians gathered in the high school auditorium to listen to an address by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, on "Books and reading," or as he begged leave to amend, "Education through reading."

A large number of the people of Sioux City also attended the lecture and the audience gave interested attention to Dr. Andrews' able address. One point to which the speaker called especial attention was the "present trend away from board covers to paper covers." He advised reading more books and fewer periodicals, and objected to the growing custom of reading reviews of books instead of the books themselves.

After the address was concluded the people in the audience were presented to Dr. Andrews by Rev. J. F. Watts, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Later an informal reception was held in the hall. Refreshments were served and a pleasant social hour closed the eleventh annual meeting of the association, which, if not an epoch-making certainly was an epoch-marking one.

ELLA M. McLONEY, Secretary.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.
Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss G. M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie S. Loving, Public Library, Ann Arbor.

The 10th annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Albion, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 9-10. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association.

Albion has three libraries of interest: a college library of about 16,000 v.; a Ladies' Library, 3000 v.; and a High School Library, 2000 v. The Ladies' Library is elegantly housed in the Mary Sheldon Ismon Club House, the munificent gift of a citizen to Albion for social and literary purposes. The first session was held here, and opened with a brief and cordial address of welcome by W. J. McKone, superintendent of the city schools, who stated as his conviction that whatever the interest and results of the meeting, its most signal success must be its influence in stirring to renewed energy the literary and library spirit of Albion. Mr. Utley made a fitting response, and remarked that the association, having closed its first decade, gave an occasion to note what had been accomplished. The retrospect included the general broadening of library lines, the closer association of the libraries and the schools, establishing of branch stations, children's rooms, library leagues, co-operation in club work, travelling libraries, and the state library commission.

The first subject on the program was the "State library commission," by Hon. C. W. Luce, president of the commission, and Mrs. M. C. Spencer, its secretary and also the state librarian. Mr. Luce, being detained by illness, Mrs. Spencer urged the claims and object of the commission to bring librarians into closer relation with each other, with the state library, and with the commission itself in its effort to extend the number and efficiency of libraries in Michigan.

The next subject, "Travelling libraries," was also presented by Mrs. Spencer, who proudly claimed the honor of being first in following New York in establishing the system. She traced the history of the movement, and compared the system with that in other states. A spirited discussion followed, in which Miss Freeman, president of the Indiana State Association, and Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, called attention to various details in other states.

The evening session began with a most interesting lecture on Gutenberg, by James E. Scripps, of Detroit, who at its close exhibited some fine book rarities. Later the association became the guests of the clubs of Albion, who gave a most enjoyable reception in the beautiful club-house.

Saturday morning the first paper was by Miss Burns, of Sage Library, West Bay City, the subject, "Our library league." Miss Burns' paper was strong in enthusiasm, as she claimed the honor of the first league in the state, founded largely on the lines followed at Cleveland, and one could easily understand the woeful disappointment of the small lad who lamented that, unlike Cleveland, West Bay City had not 14,000 children to join the league.

"Illustrated bulletin boards," by Miss Quig-

ley, Grand Rapids Public Library, gave a most interesting and clear explanation of ways and means whereby pictures may really serve the library. She exhibited several examples which won the admiration of all in their practical yet artistic arrangement. Attention was called to the small expense and fine effects in the use of gray carpet paper on which to mount, also of the importance of saving maps, as well as pictures, from old magazines, etc.

Miss Ganley, Detroit Public Library, read a masterly paper on "Some problems in cataloging," keeping a clear course between trivial rules and hair-splitting technicalities; her pages were packed with information which all catalogers must constantly "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest."

The meeting adjourned to spend a profitable hour in the college library.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to business.

Mr. Utley urged the attendance of Michigan librarians at the A. L. A. conference at Waukesha next July.

Officers were elected as follows: President, H. M. Utley, Detroit; first vice-president, Miss Williams, Charlotte; second vice-president, Miss Parker, West Bay City; secretary, G. M. Walton, Ypsilanti; treasurer, Miss Loving, Ann Arbor.

The next meeting was appointed at Adrian, late in the autumn. J.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Alice N. Farr, State Normal School, Mankato.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Mrs. L. S. Tandry, Red Wing.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Stuart Pratt, Warner.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Herbert W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.
Treasurer: J. N. Wing, N. Y. Free Circulating Library, N. Y. City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. S. Root, Oberlin College.
Secretary: Miss Olive B. Jones, State University Library, Columbus.
Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.
Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.
Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.
Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.
Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.
Secretary: Miss Bertha A. M. Brown, Eau Claire.
Treasurer: Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.
Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.
Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 6, the Library Club of Buffalo held an informal reception in the children's room of the Buffalo Public Library in honor of Miss Mae E. Schreiber, of the educational department of Wisconsin. Miss Schreiber favored the club with a delightful talk on books and children.

On Thursday, Nov. 22, the first regular meeting of the year was held in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, the president in the chair. The chief interest of the evening centered in the report of the committee on home libraries, which was presented by Miss Mary S. Campbell, formerly head worker at Welcome

Hall, a Buffalo social settlement. The Charity Organization Society was also represented on this committee, which reported unanimously in favor of home libraries in Buffalo. After an animated discussion on the subject, participated in by many members of the club, it was voted to continue the committee with power to establish an initial library, and appoint a visitor, accepting the offer of the Buffalo Public Library to furnish books and cases. The sentiment of the club favored a modest beginning, and careful progress toward the large results which are hoped for ultimately.

The program consisted of a talk by the Hon. Henry P. Emerson, superintendent of education, on "The influence of the high school on the community."

ELLA M. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Prof. Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: Caroline L. Elliott, Chicago Public Library.

The first meeting for the year of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago was held Nov. 1, in the new society room of the John Crerar Library. The president and the vice-president both being absent, Mr. C. W. Andrews took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The following new members were elected: Henry James Foreman, Newberry Library; Charles W. Mann, Lewis Institute; William J. James, librarian Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.; Azariah S. Root, librarian Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

The chairman then called on Professor John M. Manly, who read a paper on "Some special needs of English bibliography." The speaker set forth the great need felt by all engaged in the study and teaching of English literature for a really scientific bibliography of sources, texts, and discussions. Such a bibliography, it was contended, might properly concern itself with periods, species of literature, and individual authors.

Under each period should be classified: general works; histories of arts, of social and political institutions, and of general movements in civilization; illustrations of the period, such as portraits, costumes; domestic and foreign influence upon the literature of the period.

Under the treatment of each species of literature especially cultivated in a period (as, for example, Drama, Epic, etc.) should be specified: collections of texts; general works; individual texts and special monographs; illustrations; outside influences.

Under the individual authors, who should be treated as nearly as possible in chronological order, should be given: biographies; dates and original mediums of publication; location of portraits; literary and social relations; location of manuscripts or original editions; discussions of language and style; discussions of sources

and subject matter; history of reputation, namely: contemporary vogue, influence and significance.

The resemblances and differences between the plan here outlined and those carried out in such handbooks as Teuffel-Schwabe's "Geschichte der römischen Literatur" and Körting's "Grundriss der englischen Litteratur" were pointed out and commented upon. In the former work the speaker recognized a guide to be followed in compiling a bibliography of English literature as here outlined. Such a bibliography, it was clearly recognized, would not solve the problems of scholarship which are now hopeless because of the enormous amount of preliminary work which must be done before the scholar can really begin.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Carpenter said that he thought that a bibliographical history of English literature of the sort advocated by Professor Manly was no less important for the writer or writers of the future great history of English literature than for the teacher of the subject and the general student. There is as yet no adequate general history, and it cannot be written until a scholarly bibliography of the subject is made ready as a basis for the more general work. How is this work most likely to be done? Probably only through the self-devoted labor for a number of years of two or three scholars working in concert. And more likely to-day in America than in Germany or England. We can adopt what is best in German and English methods, although, perhaps, we lack German patience and perseverance. The speaker at one time had thought that a translation of Körting's "Grundriss" might serve; but the work is altogether inadequate. A work based on the plan of Brunetière's "Manuel de l'histoire de la littérature française," and somewhat less ambitious than Teuffel-Schwabe, might be more quickly prepared, and might answer our more pressing needs for the time being. A "Jahresbericht" is urgently needed. If it cannot be secured in separate form perhaps it can be obtained with that journal of English studies which America still lacks (while Germany alone has two), but must ultimately have. English scholars and bibliographers are equally concerned in this matter; and it is the duty of both to proclaim their needs and to agitate for the realization of this idea. The speaker welcomed this paper and discussion as opening up an important subject.

Mr. Merrill suggested that the work be taken up by several in co-operation, and pointed to "Poole's index," the "Annual literary index," etc., for examples of bibliographical works carried out on the co-operative plan.

Dr. Carpenter agreed that in the case of a "Jahresbericht" co-operation might be preferable to collaboration of two or three.

Mr. Sudduth called attention to the recent Chaucer celebration in England, especially the exhibition in the British Museum, of everything that could throw light on the life and work of the author. The speaker suggested that American libraries follow this

example and arrange such literary exhibitions so far as their resources admitted. He was sure that the Newberry might be able to give some very interesting exhibitions of this kind.

Mr. Josephson mentioned how Professor Todd, of Columbia University, in 1894 had begun to advocate a co-operative card bibliography of literary history and linguistics; at the time, however, the agitation for a bibliography of the natural and physical sciences silenced all other efforts; but now, these sciences having their bibliographical organization, it might be time to take up the agitation for some bibliographical organization in behalf of the literary and historical sciences.

Mr. Hopkins was afraid that the size of the undertaking, as suggested by Professor Manly, might prove a great difficulty. He pointed to the size of Latin bibliography, but Latin is a dead language, English a living.

Professor Manly remarked that although French is not a dead language, the larger part of the information which he had in mind is given for French literature in Gröber's "Grundriss der romanischen Philologie." If this work had excluded the other Romance literatures and attempted to combine literary history with bibliography, all the information contemplated might have been given. It should be remembered that such an undertaking would not require the space of a regular bibliography. Abbreviated titles would be used and no attempt made to list any editions but the really significant. Discussions making no real contribution to knowledge would be entirely omitted, even when printed as books and supported by a great name. In regard to English, it is impossible to find a satisfactory bibliographical guide to the opinions of scholars when you come beyond the middle English period. As to the size of the proposed year-book, the old and middle English sections of the "Jahresbericht der germanischen Philologie" occupy only 40 pages a year. Co-operation is certainly preferable to the work of one or two men. Paul's "Grundriss der germanischen Philologie" and Gröber's "Grundriss" are each the work of 25 scholars; Vollmöller's "Kritischer Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der romanischen Philologie" of more than a hundred. The speaker would like to see a bibliographical exhibition in Chicago. The library of Brown University is comparatively poor, yet it contains material for a creditable illustration of the history of painting. If a critical bibliography of the sort urged is provided, it must be done in America. In Germany too little is known of what is published outside of Germany; in England scholarship is not awake to the need. The British Museum catalog will not serve as a substitute. This may be learned from its published section on Shakespeare. Many titles important to the scholar are omitted. Courthope, in writing his history of English poetry, had the British Museum at his elbow; but when discussing the influence of the troubadours apparently knew nothing later than Raynouard.

Miss McIlvalne pointed out that the catalog of a library, as at present compiled, does not exhaust the resources of the library; to do that more extensive analytical work is needed. It is certainly time that libraries do all they can to really utilize all their resources in serving the public. Libraries should let their assistants specialize, so as to be able, helped by their own knowledge of a subject, to really open up to the public what the catalog as yet does not disclose.

Mr. Josephson endorsed the suggestions of the previous speaker, and said that it was certainly time for libraries to take a hand in bibliographical work. We cannot expect scholars in special lines, in addition to their special work, also to do such preparatory work as the compiling of bibliographies. This is distinctly the work of libraries. At the close of the discussion the meeting adjourned.

The council, at a meeting Nov. 14, elected Professor Camillo von Klenze, of the University of Chicago, for president, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the city and resignation of C. H. Hastings.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

The November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, in the library of Lewis Institute. The club was favored in having as guest of the evening Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, of the New York State Library School. Mrs. Fairchild delivered an interesting address, which she called "A perspective in library movement."

Great movements, she said, begin in various ways—and the activity in the library world began early in this century with a certain spirit of enthusiasm; and it is just because it originated in this way that such success has been reached; and the original enthusiasm has developed into a certain atmosphere which permeates almost every corner of our land. Librarians are the missionaries of the book. The library idea which was the gospel preached by the early enthusiasts is now springing up everywhere. The library movement was an enthusiasm in the beginning and the outgrowth of this original enthusiasm is becoming quite universal.

After reference to some of the fads now existing in library work Mrs. Fairchild put forth a plea for a future need—that library science should be put into some available form, as an underlying philosophy on which to base our library work and thought.

One of the present needs of the librarian and library assistant is to read and think more. With the manifold duties now imposed upon them such a thing is almost impossible. Of

necessity much superficial reading is done, but quite a different sort is required.

Less confinement to clerical duties and more leisure for mental work must be had. A librarian should possess a well trained mind to begin with, but the college training and mental discipline must be continued. Earnest, thoughtful work is the crying need; growth and advancement are requisite to the librarian that he may bring about better conditions.

The underlying thought in this new library philosophy is in the answer to the question, "What is the end and aim of the library?" The function of the library is the development and enrichment of life in the entire community by bringing to all the people the books that belong to them.

In the library world books and the work with books are sometimes placed first. Would it not be well to spend some time working with people and learning to know them and their needs? It is important to show people that they want books. A librarian should know his town and its people. He should know all sides of life and all types of people, the important movements in the town and all its conditions educational, political, religious, social and economic. A librarian who is not broad enough to meet all kinds of people and to understand the motives of people is greatly hampered. Intellectual qualifications are by no means the only ones needed.

But in regard to the book work, a love of books is necessary to successful work; for we cannot help others to love what we do not love ourselves. The selection of books should be made a more serious study. We must find the elements of attractiveness and value in a book and learn its real and best use.

The missionary and philanthropic side of libraries must not be too greatly emphasized. The scholar and the vagrant alike have rights and all types should be recognized and equally treated. But the investigator and scholar is working not only for himself but for others, he works for the world—and through the leaders may the people be reached.

Education in its usual significance does not mean the development and enrichment of life. Too much stress is laid on the mere intellectual side. But education in the new, broader meaning will lead to the more perfect development of life as a whole—a symmetrical blending of all of man's best qualities; and in aiding this development of the people a library fulfils its highest function.

At the close of the address the remainder of the evening was given up to an informal social. At 10 o'clock the club adjourned to the green room, where refreshments were served.

About 70 people were present and the Chicago Library Club is glad to express through the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL its appreciation of the hospitality of Miss Benedict, librarian, and Mr. Carman, director, of Lewis Institute; and to thank Miss Benedict and her assistants for a most enjoyable evening.

MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss S. A. Hutchinson, Department Libraries, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Wilberforce Eames, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: Miss B. S. Smith, Harlem Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 50th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, with the president, Howard L. Prince, in the chair.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of the following: Jane B. Haines, Annie Lee Elliott, Elizabeth Graves Neel, Laura E. Babcock, Mary Ellen Griswold, Mary Louisa Whitall, Jessie McLeish Watson, Juul Dieserud, Felix Neuman, P. L. Windsor, C. A. Flagg, C. K. Jones, H. E. Lower, John Morrison, all of the Library of Congress; Gertrude Upton, Department of Agriculture Library; Nellie Brown, Free Public Library; Annie C. Prentiss and Henry S. Parsons, of the Public Documents Library; and Homer A. Smith, of the Treasury Department Library.

Mr. Wilberforce Eames, of the Lenox Library, New York, who was present, was then introduced, and gave an instructive talk on early Americana, referring more particularly to the editions of the letter of Columbus on America, and to some of the recent forgeries of the same.

The paper of the evening was by Dr. Cyrus Adler, entitled "Legislation affecting library interests before the last Congress." Dr. Adler had many of the bills before him, and after a review of them gave their present status.

Apropos of this subject, remarks were also made by Mr. Putnam, Mr. Cutter, and Mr. Crandall.

The association adjourned at 9:45 o'clock. About 50 members and visitors were present.

WM. L. BOYDEN, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. W. A. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The Drexel Institute Library School Association, composed of graduates of the school, held its annual meeting on Oct. 24. After the usual business program, an informal reception was tendered to the members of the new class. An interesting feature was an animated circulating library, the hostesses acting as books, the guests as borrowers. Each book could be drawn out for five minutes according to specified rules and regulations. Much merriment was caused by the attempts on the part of the readers to guess by means of questions, answered by yes or no, the living books borrowed by them.

A special course in the study of book selection has been begun this year under Miss Cattell, making more practical the literary course heretofore given. The *Publishers' Weekly* is used as a basis for the selection.

The class meets with the staff regularly every fortnight to report on the library news of the day and to discuss topics of general library interest. A special study is made of library bulletins, reports and other publications.

An interesting talk was recently given before the library class by Mr. George M. Standish, who two years ago presented to the library his private collection of upwards of 1500 volumes, including many old and rare books. Mr. Standish has lived for many years in Italy and has always been a book-collector. His reminiscences of a book auction in Rome and other experiences as a collector were most interesting.

Miss Grace P. Baldwin, class of '99, has been engaged to classify and catalog the Public Library of Millbury, Mass.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The relation of women's clubs to the public library being a subject of present interest, it was an advantage for the students to be able to attend the meetings of the federation of women's clubs held in Albany, Nov. 12-16. Half an hour on the program was given to library interests, and was ably conducted by Miss Emogene Hazeltine, of the James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y. Miss Hazeltine spoke also to the school, giving a vivid and attractive picture of what a small library may mean in a community.

The following subjects have been selected by the senior class for the original bibliography and thesis required for graduation. Suggestions of subjects are earnestly desired from librarians, as the students are particularly glad to do work that will be practically useful in libraries.

Barker, Emma E.

Bibliog. Glaciers.

Thesis. Special book numbers.

Bascom, Elvira L.

Bibliog. Selected list of periodicals, classified and annotated.

Thesis. How to choose editions for a library.

- Brown, Charles H.
Bibliog. List of maps of New York state previous to 1775.
Thesis. Maps in public libraries.
- Hall, Drew B.
Bibliog. Maine local history.
Thesis. Library facilities of Maine.
- Hays, Alice N.
Bibliog. Wagnerian opera in literature.
Thesis. Rotation of assistants in a library.
- Hyde, Sara G.
Bibliog. Sweating system.
Thesis. Special book numbers.
- Keller, Helen R.
Bibliog. Florence (Reading list).
Thesis. Popular current books in college libraries.
- Lyman, Mary A.
Bibliog. Scotland (Reading list).
Thesis. A study of some American series.
- Maltbie, Anne L.
Bibliog. Pre-Raphaelite movement.
Thesis. Slum fiction.
- Phelps, Anna R.
Bibliog. Municipal buildings.
Thesis. A library in a rural community.
- Sanderson, Edna M.
Bibliog. Art in the public schools.
Thesis. Photographs in libraries, what has been done and what might be done.
- Vought, Sabra W.
Thesis. The place of the specialist in the library.
- Whitmore, Frank H.
Bibliog. Ethics (selected.)
Thesis. Reviews from the librarian's standpoint.
- Yust, William F.
Bibliog. Justin Winsor.
Thesis. Practical use of government documents.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The age-limit for applicants for the school is this year raised to 20 years. Exceptions to this rule will be very infrequent, if any.

The Graduates' Association gave the usual annual reception to the entering class on the evening of Nov. 8. Sixty persons were present, and the occasion proved unusually agreeable.

The annual report of the Graduates' Association has recently been published, showing a list of 118 members. New members to the number of 17 have joined the association since the report was printed.

LECTURES, 1900-1901.

The list of visiting lecturers for the Pratt Institute Library School for this season, so far as heard from, is as follows:

- Jan. 11. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, "Some new movements in education."
Same date, later hour. Miss Caroline M. Hewins, to class of children's librarians, "Children's books."
- Jan. 18. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, "Branch libraries."

Jan. 25. Mr. William W. Bishop, to students of historical course, "Bibliography of education."

Same date, earlier hour. Miss Sarah S. Odie, to first-year class, "Planning a library."

Feb. 1. Dr. James A. Canfield. Subject unannounced.

Feb. 8. Mr. Frederick C. Bursch, to students of historical course, "Bibliography of the drama."

Feb. 15. Miss Bertha S. Wildman, to the first-year class, "Selection of books for a small library."

Same date, later hour. Dr. E. C. Richardson, to students of historical course, "Bibliography of theology."

Feb. 29. Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, "Book annotation."

March 8. Miss Helen Moore, "Personal relations of the librarian to children."

March 15. Mr. George Watson Cole, "Working up a bibliography."

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

Reviews.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale: Auteurs. Tome 2: Alcaforado - Andoyer. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1899 [1900.] 6 + 624 p. O. (Ministère de l'instruction publique et des beaux-arts.)

It is a satisfaction to have in the second volume of this great French catalog a practical contradiction of the various rumors which have told of its abandonment or suspension. There is no hint of anything of the sort in the brief preface, and though the considerable delay between the issue of the first and second volumes may have indicated a period of hesitation, the enterprise seems now to be developing on the lines laid down by the library authorities—though its completion, at present rate of progress, seems too remote for speculation.

The review of the general plan of the catalog, given in these columns at the time of the issue of the first volume (L. J., 23: 205-207), makes it unnecessary now to do more than touch upon a few points of interest in the present volume. Some changes of method have been made, which are noted in the preface. These include numbering by columns instead of by pages, as previously, "to give more exactness to references"; the addition of author's Christian name as well as surname for running page headings; the inclusion of author entries for academic theses; and the indication of paging for works in less than two volumes. An innovation that will result in large economy of space is adopted for books issued in many editions and reprints; for these full entries are given only for the original editions, or for the oldest editions possessed by the library, or for those of special literary, artistic, or other interest, the remaining editions being grouped in a "collective entry." Thus,

for the "Heures choisies" of the Marquise d'Andelarre, we have, after full titles of the first, second, and third editions, one entry recording by book numbers only, "14 réimpressions de l'ouvrage précédent, de 1830 à 1879." The saving effected by this plan is illustrated by contrasting the 38 pages (roughly 1500 entries) given, according to the old method, to the many editions of the writings of St. Alphonse de Liguori, with the 11 entries in which 66 editions or reprints of the Marquise d'Andelarre's "Heures" are recorded. Most of these changes were adopted during the printing of the second volume, so that they do not apply to the majority of the entries, but chiefly to those in the later signatures. In other details and in general style the admirable standard set by the first volume is adhered to. The dating of every signature of 16 pages is continued, and it is interesting to note that the present volume was put through the press in three months, the first signature bearing date of October, and the last of December, 1899.

Throughout, the work, like its predecessor, bears evidence of skilled, careful, and scholarly labor. The wide variety of languages represented is notable, ranging through most of the Continental tongues into Turkish and Armenian, and it is interesting to observe that the accents are given in the Greek titles. The curious rule of translating, in a note, all German titles, still prevails, similar translations being given only for Russian, Danish, Dutch, and Oriental entries. There are, of course, some inconsistencies of form. Thus we find full author record under some pseudonyms, as "Mrs. Alexander" and "Allan Kardec," while for others reference is made from the pseudonym to the real name. Distinction between authors of the same name is one of the most difficult tasks in a catalog of such magnitude, and it may be noted that of the many Alexanders noted in these pages, 12 are entered as different, but without distinction.

The variety and richness of material recorded in such a work as this catalog can hardly be indicated in a brief review. It must suffice to say, that the pages of such a volume as the present hold unfailling fascination for the lover of books, as well as for the bibliographer. Among the more notable authors represented we observe D'Alembert, with 133 entries, including the imprints of Copenhagen, Geneva, London, Lucca, Rome, Berlin, Leipzig, and Amsterdam; Alfieri, with 77 entries; Baron Allarde, with 16 columns; St. Ambrose, with 91 entries, and Anacreon with 170, including Polish and Oriental titles; while the large space given to St. Alphonse de Liguori has already been referred to. Alfred the Great has 15 entries, among them the translations of Bede and Boethius of 1644 and 1698; while an interesting showing is that of Hans Andersen, with 84 titles, among which "The snow queen" has five French editions. The present volume brings the catalog midway through the A's; it is to be hoped that the first year of the new century may carry it to the second letter of the alphabet.

H. E. H.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Catalogue of the Dante collection presented by Willard Fiske; compiled by Theodore Wesley Koch. 2 v. Ithaca, N. Y., 1898-1900. 18+606 p. Q.

This catalog, the first part of which was noticed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Oct., 1898, is now complete in two stately and handsomely printed volumes. It is a work that will be welcomed and highly prized by students of the great poet in every land. It is, in fact, not merely the catalog of a particular collection—rich as that collection is—but rather a bibliography based upon the works to be found in the Cornell Library, and including many related titles which must be sought in Cambridge, Boston, or New York.

In general plan this work is based upon Lane's list of the Dante collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public libraries. We find, first, the editions of Dante's works, and translations, then works on Dante, and finally, an index of subjects and an index of passages in the "Divina commedia." In the arrangement of his material under these general headings, however, Mr. Koch has made some improvements. In every entry, excepting the Italian editions of the poet's works, the chronological order is replaced by the alphabetical. The Bibliography, moreover, is followed by an Iconography, which contains much interesting and useful information regarding portraits of Dante, monuments to his memory, and illustrations of his works, such material being represented in the Cornell collection largely by photographs and other reproductions.

In the introduction Mr. Fiske sets forth general reflections upon Dante literature, its magnitude, its authors, its topography and chronology. He speaks also of the collection which he accumulated; with pardonable pride, when he considers its completeness in some departments; and with a regret which must arouse the sympathy of all, when he comes to its omissions. His most interesting words, however, deal with the practical labors of gathering his great collection. In three years the bulk of the library had been brought together. This, indeed, was no ordinary achievement; the collector had visited all the principal book-marts of Europe, he had explored the shops in both the large cities and the small towns of Italy, many a private collection had yielded him its treasures, and he had corresponded with dealers in all parts of the world. Mr. Fiske deserves unstinted praise for his intelligent devotion to his purpose. His candid account of his experiences will be of interest to all who busy themselves with the collection of books.

No lover of literature can view this catalog without a feeling of gratitude for the earnest and scholarly labors of the man who brought the library together. Our attention, however, must be devoted to the catalog itself. It is an admirable piece of work, worthy of the collection which it represents. Mr. Koch has, indeed, as has already been said, given us much more than a mere catalog. He could not, under the circumstances, attempt a complete Dante bibli-

ography, but he has certainly done much to render such a work possible.

It would seem almost ungracious to find fault where the whole is so excellent, but a few points deserve mention. Mr. Koch has included in his lists a number of general histories of Italian literature. The principle governing his selection, however, is not obvious. Every scholar would, indeed, admit to such a bibliography Gaspary's "*Geschichte der italienischen Litteratur*"; but of what use is the inclusion of the manuals of Percopo and Wiese, of Finzi and Valmaggi, of Garnett, and of D'Ancona and Bacci? Under the heading "Italian literature" in the index, moreover, the name of Bartoli does not appear, though in the body of the work his three volumes devoted to Dante's life and works are entered under two separate titles, with the statement that they are part of his "*Storia della letteratura italiana*."

A search for omissions in the catalog must, at present, be but superficial. Continuous use alone will disclose defects of this sort. That such omissions exist may be inferred from the fact that the explanation of "*Purgatorio*," xxvi, 118, by Gaston Paris in "*Romania*," 1881, does not anywhere appear, and that, while Cassini's chapter in his "*Manuale di letteratura italiana ad uso dei licei*" is recorded, no mention is made of his essay in Gröber's "*Grundriss der romanischen Philologie*."

It is more pleasing, and, at the same time, more just, to dwell upon the excellences of this bibliography. The misprints are few and unimportant. For all the leading works a table of contents and a list of illustrations are given. Almost everything published within the past 30 years is accompanied by a list of such reviews as have appeared in all periodicals worthy of notice. So far as American works are concerned, while Mr. Koch has not embodied the whole of his own bibliography, which appeared in the 15th annual report of the Dante Society (1896), he has given abundant information, even regarding books which are not to be found in the Cornell collection.

In order to illustrate the care which Mr. Koch has bestowed upon his work, and at the same time to indicate the sort of information that may be derived from these volumes, a selection of some minor titles will be profitable. In the report of the Dante Society (Cambridge, 1897) we find, cataloged under the name of Lorenzo Cordova, three lectures preparatory to the study of the "*Divina commedia*" by L. C.; in the present bibliography we have the additional statement, "Ascription of authorship made on the authority of the librarian of the communal library at Lentini, Sicily, whose autograph note is inserted in the above volume." In Lane's catalog appears Fanfani's edition of Borso's "*Esortazione allo studio della Divina commedia*"; here this title includes not only the limited edition and the later publication in Fanfani's "*Indagini Dantesche*," but also a reference to the colex. Ortolan's "*Les pénalités de l'enfer de Dante*," merely entered in Lane's list, is here accompanied with a reference to Ferazzi, and to a Spanish translation mentioned by Estelrich.

From the few examples chosen it will be easy to estimate the value of this catalog. No library in which there is a Dante collection can afford to be without it. LEWIS F. MOTT.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK.

SPOFFORD, Ainsworth R. A book for all readers; designed as an aid to the collection, use, and preservation of books and the formation of public and private libraries. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1900. 8vo. [iii] + 509 p. Indexed. (leaf 19.7 x 13.7 cm. letterpress (p. 8) 14.3 x 8.8 cm. long primer, leaded, 34 lines.)

After nearly 40 years spent in the intimate companionship of books and as a guide to the vast accumulation of works which compose the Library of Congress, Mr. Spofford has given to the world, in this, his latest book, his views upon the formation of public and private libraries. By its title-page, it will be observed that he has not thought fit to confine himself to writing a handbook for public libraries and librarians, but has taken all booklovers into his counsels. That his efforts have not been unappreciated is shown by the fact that his book speedily went into a second edition. Considering that Mr. Spofford did not purpose to make his book a manual for public libraries simply, it may be thought ungenerous to criticise it from this point of view. But a glance at the subjects which he has chosen as the headings of his chapters shows that nearly two thirds of them are devoted to subjects which are of a technical nature, or in other words, which have to deal with matters of routine which go to make up a great share of the work carried on in public libraries. It is evident, therefore, that the book was designed quite as much if not more, for those who are connected with public libraries as for the public in general.

Mr. Spofford's extended experience as a librarian and the reputation which he has won in connection with his position as head of the Library of Congress are such as to give weight to whatever he has to say in relation to books and their collection, use, and preservation. From his encyclopædic mind he has brought forth things old and new, and his pages seem to present a *résumé* of many of the numerous books about books which from time to time have come across our pathway.

In his first chapter upon the "Choice of books," we seem to be reading once more a few pages from the late President Noah Porter's "Books and reading," a book of much popularity a quarter of a century ago. But as the general reader seems to be receiving more attention than the librarian, the subject is soon changed to the "Selection of books for public libraries," which takes up the latter half of the chapter. "Bookbuying," the subject next taken up, gives the author an excellent chance to entertain us with accounts of great bookbuyers, as Richard Heber, and especially of the remarkable purchases made by Dr. J. G. Cogs-

well, when, in 1848, he went abroad to purchase books for the Astor Library, at that most auspicious time when the thrones of Europe were tottering, and the finest books could be purchased at the lowest prices. The various ways in which books old and new may be purchased are treated at some length, and much valuable information given to the novice. "The art of bookbinding" occupies nearly 40 pages, and contains instructions of value, as well for the collector as for the librarian, treating as it does upon what constitutes a good binding and the best materials to be used to secure it.

The author then proceeds to take up matters of more especial interest to the professional librarian. Preparation for the shelves, book-plates, etc.; Access to library shelves; Qualifications of librarians; Library buildings and furnishings; Library managers or trustees; Library regulations; Library reports and advertising; Classification; and Catalogs, are a few of the many subjects to which entire chapters are devoted.

On the subject of open shelves, upon which there is yet far from unanimity of sentiment among librarians themselves, he expresses his views as follows:

"On the whole, open shelves may be viewed as an open question. It may be best for small libraries as to all the books, and for all libraries as to some classes of books. But make it general, and order and arrangement are at an end, while chaos takes the place of cosmos."

Space and time fail us to enumerate all of the subjects treated in the remaining chapters. Mr. Spofford writes from a full mind and in an entertaining manner. The general reader will find considerable technical matter which he will not fully understand, unless he has had some previous acquaintance with library methods. On the other hand, those whose life is spent in public libraries will find that various matters have been omitted, and that statements have been made which are misleading. For example, on page 65, speaking of the signatures of a book, the inference is unmistakable that when letters are used the whole alphabet is employed, or that from A to Z would make 26 signatures. The fact is that J is always omitted, so far as we have observed, and often V and W. Again, on page 76 gauffered edges are described as gilt over marbled or painted edges. The gauffered edge is quite another style of ornament. All the styles referred to by Mr. Spofford are upon smooth cut or burnished edges. The gauffered edge is one upon which some design has been cut or burned into the edge of the leaves and afterwards gilded. The use of the rubber stamp is advocated as a means of marking the ownership of books. In many libraries, where neatness and permanency is desired, the perforating stamp is now used to the exclusion of the rubber stamp and the cumbersome embossing stamp. Paper covers also are thought by many librarians to do great injury by racking the bindings of books, which is more to their discredit than any advantages they offer. Other points might be named in which the

methods of the past, which we here find advocated, have been superseded by better ones, which will at once occur to anyone who has kept in touch with the great improvements which have been made during the past few years in the mechanical processes used by libraries.

To our mind the book would have been improved by the omission of the chapters on the Poetry and Humor of libraries. Their introduction into the midst of the work and in a different font of type from that used in the body of the book gives it a very scrappy appearance, and seems questionable as a piece of book publishing. The subject matter of the chapter on the "Poetry of the library" is quite suitable for introduction in a work of this character, but that of the chapter on the "Humors of the library," as here introduced, seems quite unworthy of the character and dignity of the rest of the book. If its introduction, in its present form, was considered necessary, much better taste would have been shown by placing it at the end of the volume. There is a very good index covering the last nine pages. The work is well printed upon good paper, and tastefully bound in half cloth and boards. It will probably be read with pleasure and profit by many booklovers, and it will at least impress upon many the immense amount of routine work carried on in a large library, of which the public is now in great ignorance.

G. W. COLR.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Home education bulletin, no. 31, May, 1900.

Public libraries and popular education; by Herbert B. Adams. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1900. p. 49-271. Q. 40c.

This monograph, richly illustrated with many fine half-tone plates and various plans and maps, is intended to give a popular descriptive presentation of modern public library development in its relation to public education. This purpose is fairly accomplished, if one takes the word "popular" in its more superficial sense. Dr. Adams disclaims any attempt toward completeness, and characterizes his work as "vacation studies," made in the interest of higher education. "Studies," however, is a misnomer. The work is a compilation, largely made up from newspaper reports and allied material interspersed with contributed articles brought together with little sense of proportion, and presented with a rather loose-jointed enthusiasm. As a review of a large phase of the modern "library movement" it possesses interest, and it will probably serve to stimulate library endeavor and add to public information. In so far, it deserves appreciation; but one must the more regret that it was not brought above the "paste and scissors" level.

There is no definite order in the presentation of educational aspects of library work. Thus, chapter 1 is a "Social economic introduction,"

mainly given to extracts touching upon the development of educational machinery through private wealth, as in the case of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller; chapter 2 is devoted to the Carnegie libraries; chapter 3, entitled "The people's university," contains general remarks on public library ideals, and descriptions of the Boston and Buffalo public libraries, Philadelphia Free Library, Reynolds Library of Rochester, Osterhout Free Library, New York Public, Free Circulating, and Cathedral libraries. In succeeding chapters we have "New York pioneers of free libraries and popular education" (Dr. Jesse Torrey, A. C. Flagg, Melvill Dewey); "Library extension in New York," "Public library movement in Massachusetts," by Sylvester Baxter; "Local types of New England town libraries;" "Co-operation between library and community," a paper read by M. Anna Tarbell before the Western Massachusetts Library Club; "Travelling libraries," "Travelling pictures," "Educational clubs and libraries," and other allied topics. Chapter 9 is given to "Historical retrospect and recent progress," and it includes notes on early library history, an account of the American Library Association and its allied agencies, remarks on "individual influence," on long-distance book loans, open book shelves, and the practicability of libraries in parks "in charge of old pensioners or any other persons who deserve well of this generation, but who need good books and small stipends to make life more tolerable," concluding with an item regarding the travelling library of the Lake Placid Golf Club. One chapter (15) is given to "Library schools," and here the disproportion of treatment is strikingly illustrated. As the pioneer and leader in this field the New York State Library School must naturally receive special consideration and attention, but there is certainly a lack of fair perspective in the assignment of ten and a half pages to this institution, as against nine lines for Pratt Institute Library School, and six lines for the Drexel Institute course, while three and a half pages are given to the University of Illinois, and a half-page each to the summer courses at Amherst and University of Wisconsin. The very fact that this bulletin is published by the University of the State of New York would have seemed, according to the principle of *noblesse oblige*, to make necessary more impartial treatment.

The really beautiful illustrations give the work unusual interest and value. There are 80 full-page plates, many containing two pictures, and others devoted to building plans, the whole forming a pictorial exhibit of American libraries that is remarkable and significant. Aside from the illustrations, the most useful feature to the library worker is the "Select bibliography of libraries and popular education," by F. W. Ashley, which is printed as chapter 13. Mr. Ashley's bibliography was prepared as graduation work in the New York State Library School. It is a classed list, dealing largely with library reports, periodical articles, and similar material, recorded with brief annotations.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE has issued fasc. 5-6 of its *Bulletin*, bearing the date 1899. It contains the various documents issued on behalf of the International Congress of Bibliography, held in Paris, Aug. 16-18, 1900; a short article on "Le dépôt légal et le droit d'auteur aux États Unis"; and a review of the plan for "La bibliothèque des bibliographies critiques," proposed by the Société d'Études Historiques de Paris. This calls for "the publication, with the aid of thoroughly competent writers, of a great repertory of important and useful works in history, art, literature, and sociology," such a series of printed bibliographies to supplement the work done by the Institute in its card repertory. In addition, the *Bulletin* contains an elaborate index to the preceding volumes, with a chronological record, in full catalog form, of the various articles that have appeared therein.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES IN SMALLER CITIES. (*In Journal of the American Medical Association*, Nov. 17, 1900. 35:1281.)

Editorial showing how a few energetic men can establish a medical library in a city of from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

THE *Pratt Institute Monthly* for December is a "library number," of marked excellence. Its interesting contents include an account of "Library interests at the Paris Exposition," by Miss M. W. Plummer; "The reading of young people," by Winifred Louise Taylor; "Ten years' retrospect of a library school," in which Miss Josephine Rathbone gives an excellent record of the development of the Pratt Institute Library School; and two more contributions in Miss Plummer's series of sketches of "Eminent librarians," dealing with Mlle. Marie Pelletier, and M. Henry Martin of the Library of the Arsenal. There is also a translation of Steenberg's review of "Libraries of Denmark," from his recent monograph; notes regarding library school graduates, etc. The number includes a reduced reproduction of the group photograph of the International Congress of Librarians at Paris, August, 1900.

PUTNAM, Herbert. Education for library work. (*In Independent*, Nov. 22, 1900. 52:2773-2776.)

Reviews briefly the definite courses of instruction in Austria, Italy, France, Germany and the United States designed to train persons for library work.

LOCAL.

Albuquerque, N. M. On Nov. 22 the ladies of the Free Public Library Association voted to transfer the property of that association to the city for free public library purposes. This closes an animated controversy that has existed since last summer, when J. S. Reynolds presented to the city a two-story brick building,

valued at \$25,000, on condition that it be used forever as a public library, and that \$2000 additional be raised by the citizens. An ordinance was prepared providing for the government of the library by a specially appointed board, and that the revenues and property of the present free library revert to the city. The directors of the library association, however, refused to turn over the property unless they were continued in the management of the city library. After a heated session, the city council passed the ordinance. The council then asked the association to surrender the property. After the vote by the members of the association, a majority of members put the mayor and city marshal in possession of the building. In two hours, to prevent the placing of an injunction that was being prepared by the other side, every book and piece of furniture in the old library building had been removed to the new quarters.

Alexandria, Pa. The Alexandria Memorial Free Library, which was dedicated on Oct. 10, is the gift to the town of William Thompson, of Philadelphia, and William H. Woolverton, of New York, in memory of their mothers, Elizabeth Gemmill Thompson and Anna Maria Woolverton-Kinsloe, granddaughters of Elizabeth Porter Gemmill, who founded the town of Alexandria in 1703.

The building is of brick and stone. It contains 2000 carefully selected volumes, and the donors have established it upon a perpetual foundation by giving a sum of money which is sufficient to pay the annual expenses and add to the books from year to year.

Amsterdam (N. Y.) F. L. A. (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 1, 1900.) Added 427; total 4488. Issued, home use 45,182 (fict. 24,695; juv. 15,226); lib. use 569. Visitors to reading-room (estimated) 16,458. Receipts \$1823.75; expenses \$1741.43.

The librarian, Mrs. Jennie Coe Clark, and the assistant librarian, Miss Mary Dean, attended the 1900 summer session of the New York State Library School, and the librarian's report is largely given to an account of the school's work and scope, and of the help derived from the course. The secretary of the association, in her report, expresses appreciation of the "zeal and devotion" shown by the librarians in making this sacrifice of time and money for the good of the library.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. The *Engineering Record* for Dec. 1 contains an article on the "Ventilation and heating of the Atlanta Public Library," describing the plant for heating and ventilating without mechanical means, which is to be installed in that library.

Auburn (Me.) P. L. (10th rpt.—year ending Oct. 1.) Added 533; total 8700. Issued, home use 34,250 (fict. 54%; juv. 28%). No. visitors 38,215. New cards issued 479; cards issued since July 1, 1895, 3759.

"The juvenile department shows an increase of about 10 per cent. over last year."

Booklovers' Library. Under this name there has been organized during the past year an en-

terprise that may be best described as an adaptation of the famous Mudie library system. The central office was established in Philadelphia at 1323 Walnut street in March of this year; since then offices have been opened in New York City, Brooklyn, Boston, and Chicago, and by the close of the year it is planned to have the system in operation in other leading cities. The central feature of the system is the exchange and delivery of books at the homes of subscribers, without the necessity of attendance at a library, while the service is made as attractive as possible by the use of fresh copies, as many duplicates as necessary to meet demands, and general "smartness" of equipment. Membership in the library is offered through so-called "invitations" based upon the social directories and grouped into districts, or through names obtained from members. The regular membership fee is \$10 annually, for which subscribers are entitled to three books a week. For \$5 one book a week may be had, and there is a schedule of rates for suburban and long-distance service. City deliveries are made regularly on stated days, by means of coaches, all books being supplied in individual cloth cases and packed in neat "dust-proof grips." The library publishes a general catalog and weekly bulletins. The out-of-town service is being developed as a special feature, boxes being sent back and forth by express at subscribers' charges, and each main office covering an extended delivery district. The library is an incorporated concern, under the management of Seymour Eaton, of Philadelphia, who is president and librarian.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. The library now issues a special card for the record, by teachers, of books loaned to pupils by the teacher for home use. Each card bears the book number of the book with which it is issued, and must be placed in the book pocket when the volume is returned to the library. In case of injury to the books, the cards have proved a help in tracing the culprit, and they furnish a valuable record for the librarian's use, showing what pupils and how many have borrowed each book.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 4722; total 70,543. Issued, home use 242,757 (fict. 63½%), of which 30,456 were issued from the Astral branch. Reading-room attendance 80,975; ref. attendance 32,947. New registration (including renewals) 7966; total active membership 37,193.

A well-arranged and interesting report, presenting compactly the various activities of the library. The continued decrease in general circulation has been marked, owing to the development of the branch system of the Brooklyn Public Library; but at the same time the volume of reference work has greatly increased. Miss Plummer says: "The city is so extensive, and its library needs so great, that we can but welcome any assistance in the provision of good books, and regard the increasing number of libraries with favor. A decided step toward

co-operation has taken place in the organization of the Long Island Library Club, with the express object of studying and solving local library problems. These are the questions which, it seems to the writer, should engage the attention of city library clubs, giving them a practical aim and focussing their energies upon a definite work."

During the year a "duplicate collection" of popular books was established, which are issued at a charge of five cents a book, and by this means "the library has been enabled to satisfy the demand for new novels much more nearly than ever before."

The report of the children's department is interesting. There were 1270 new members registered, and 439 renewals of membership, but the actual number of present members is not given. The home circulation from the department was 30,451. Changes made in rules include the sending of delinquent notices for books three days overdue, and the making of a uniform time limit of 14 days for all books. "In the circulation 40 public, 9 parochial, and 4 private schools are represented. Two vacation schools drew 80 books and kept them during the summer session."

The work of the library school is reviewed, including both the first year course and the course for children's librarians; and a summary is given of the use of the Astral branch. The report is well worth reading in its entirety.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The large increase of the appropriation, from \$30,000 to \$100,000, granted the library by the city for the year 1900, was discussed by the librarian, Mr. Bostwick, in a recent press interview. He pointed out that \$20,000 of the sum "is specifically for the purpose of maintaining such existing libraries as may see fit to become branches of the Brooklyn Public Library. Of such existing libraries the Bay Ridge Free Library, the Fort Hamilton Free Library, and the New Utrecht Free Library have already made formal or informal application to be absorbed into the public library system of the borough."

"With regard to the remaining \$80,000, \$40,000 is a direct increase over last year. This can be applied in two general directions—first, toward improving and enlarging the usefulness of the already existing libraries, seven in number; and second, in establishing and maintaining entirely new branches."

"As to new branches, those indicated on the plan already drawn up are the Saratoga branch, to be located somewhere in the vicinity of Saratoga square; the Carroll Park branch, whose name indicates its proposed location; the Stuyvesant branch, near Stuyvesant avenue and Broadway; the Bushwick branch, near Graham and Montrose avenues; the City Park branch, near the Navy Yard; the Fulton branch, near Hanson place and Fulton street; the Greenpoint branch, on Greenpoint avenue, somewhere near Oakland street; and the Bay Ridge branch, at 73d street and Second avenue. If it should be possible to establish, say, four of these, and four already existing libraries should come into the system, this would give the Brooklyn Public

Library at the end of next year a total of 15 branches, or more than twice as many as it has at present. The circulation of these branches would undoubtedly exceed one million a year, and might reach one million and a half. This would make the Brooklyn Public Library one of the half dozen great circulating systems of the world."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute, Children's Museum. The Institute has issued a descriptive pamphlet devoted to its Children's Museum, established in Bedford Park, Brooklyn, and opened Dec. 15, 1899. The museum is intended for the instruction of young people between the ages of six and 20 years, in supplementing and adding interest to school studies. It includes a library, under charge of Miss Miriam Draper, a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, restricted to nature study, science, and the various branches of knowledge which are illustrated in the museum collections. The library is intended for the use of teachers and school children, and is open for reference use only from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. of each week day.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. The library has issued a four-page leaflet addressed "To ninth grade teachers," containing classed lists of books useful in school work. Of these books many copies have been provided and placed on special shelves in the open-shelf room for circulation; other copies, except of fiction, are reserved in the reference room. The books listed deal with American history, civil government, and Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Cambridge, Mass. It is stated in the local press that Dr. Charles E. Cameron, who, at the June term of the Middlesex Superior Court, pleaded to charges of larceny of valuable book plates from Harvard College library, has paid the fine of \$150 imposed by Judge Sherman. In court it was stated that he had made restitution to the extent of \$1500.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. At a meeting of the trustees on Nov. 14, the following resolutions were adopted:

"That the preparation and publication of a complete finding list of the library supplementary to the finding list of 1884, be abandoned."

"That the weekly lists which are now being issued be made into monthly leaflets for distribution or sale."

"That the monthly lists be made into quarterly bulletins for distribution to other libraries in exchange for their bulletins."

"That the bulletins for the first half of the year 1900 be issued as soon as possible and that hereafter they be issued regularly."

"That a yearly list be issued."

"That class bulletins or finding lists be from time to time prepared of the books in the library."

"That the dictionary card catalog be proceeded with as soon and as expeditiously as possible, having regard to the direction of the board regarding the catalog of the art collection."

"That a fiction finding list be prepared of all the fiction in the library."

Dubuque, Ia. At the election on Nov. 26, the proposition to levy a tax to support a free public library was carried by a majority of 2356. A special election was held for the purpose, and it was not submitted to the general city election, as was erroneously stated in these columns (L. J., Nov., p. 705). The vote secures for Dubuque the \$50,000 library building offered by Andrew Carnegie, and the transfer to the city of the property and funds of the Young Men's Library Association. The cash fund of \$6000 owned by the latter organization will be applied to the purchase of a site.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. The annual "library day" was observed on Nov. 23, with a special meeting held in the evening in the assembly hall of the Evanston High School, intended to rouse public interest in the procuring of a library site for the building offered by Charles Gray. The crowded condition of the library rooms made it impracticable to hold there the customary reception, but the rooms were beautifully decorated with palms and plants and special bulletins, and all visitors were welcomed. The place held by the library in the public regard is indicated by the prominence given to these anniversaries each year, and the interested attendance they call forth. The *Evanston Index* of Nov. 17 appeared with special library features, giving notes and report of the library's work, illustrations of libraries in other cities, and general library notes.

Georgia. Travelling libraries for schools. A system of travelling libraries for country schools, reaching 16 counties of Georgia, has been established through the generosity of Hon. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta. Each library—one for each county—contains 60 selected volumes, and is placed in the charge of the county superintendent of schools, who will direct its itinerary among the schools of that county. It is planned to have the libraries remain in each school for about two months.

Glenolden, Pa. Among the early results of the travelling library legislation recently enacted for Pennsylvania, a meeting was held in the Glenolden Hall on the P. W. & B. road a few miles out of Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 15. The meeting was called mainly at the instance of Mr. Edward H. Bonsall, Burgess (or mayor) of the town in order to extend the public library established there. A considerable sum of money has been raised by some hard working and energetic ladies, the ultimate disposition of which is not at present determined, but which it is believed will be employed in the development of the library. Others also have been at work and a very good sized room in the hall has been used as a public library in which are two or three thousand volumes, and all that is needed is an earnest effort to make it an institution of great value to the residents.

Mr. Bonsall has applied to the Pennsylvania Library Commission for a grant of books under the power of the travelling libraries section and on the evening of the 15th a public meeting was

called to consider the whole matter. John Thomson of the Free Library of Philadelphia was invited to be the spokesman of the evening and after an earnest speech from Mr. Bonsall, in favor of the movement, Mr. Thomson addressed the meeting for half an hour on the advantages of a public library, using the arguments so well known and frequently heard by the readers of library journals, as to the best methods of obtaining one and the good results that would ensue to the neighborhood from its establishment and development. The speech was well received and the meeting adjourned with a well founded hope that the library movement in Glenolden has received a vigorous impulse.

Hoboken (N. J.) F. P. L. (10th rpt.—year April 30, 1900.) Added 1110; total 22,055, of which 3332 are in German. Issued, home use 122,828 (fict. 105,627); New registration 1167; total registration 7838. Receipts \$10,836.72; expenses \$10,385.72.

The circulation shows a decrease of 6550, as compared with the previous year, which is explained by inability to replace worn out popular books, scant purchases of fiction, and no additions to the German collection.

The library has issued a small 24-p. "Handbook," giving an historical sketch, rules, and general information regarding the use of the library.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. It is announced that ex-Governor J. S. Pillsbury has offered to erect a handsome branch library building—to cost from \$50,000 to \$60,000—on the east side of the city.

N. Y. P. L. Lenox Building. A Whistler exhibition has been opened in the print galleries in the Lenox Library building. The exhibition includes over 200 etchings by Whistler (including various "states" and some destroyed plates), all fine impressions; a number of lithographs; many reproductions of Whistler's paintings and other work in photography, etching, wood engraving and process work; some original drawings by Whistler (including an early one loaned by Mr. George W. Maynard); a group of portraits and caricatures of Whistler, among them his portrait in oils of himself, property of Mr. S. P. Avery; and a collection of Whistler literature. The exhibition, which offers an excellent opportunity for the study of both the man and the artist Whistler, will remain open until the end of the year, at least, every week day (except Christmas) from nine until five.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenaeum. (170th rpt.) Added 1416; total 47,631. Issued, home use 17,793 (fict. 67,552).

Another stack is greatly needed, and enlargement of the fiction room is also required. The directors refer to the bequests recently made to the library—"Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt giving \$10,000, Miss Anderson \$1000, and Mr. John Nicholas Brown \$5000 to be paid at the expiration of three years. Mr. Marquand has kindly

given means for the binding of books, a most judicious and timely gift."

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. The children's room, which was opened about two months ago, is proving one of the most popular, as it is one of the most attractive, departments of the library. The room is in the southwest corner of the building, on the second floor, and is 18 by 30 feet. It has been handsomely furnished by William Arthur Gallup, as a memorial to his children, and it is, indeed, largely owing to Mr. Gallup's generous interest that the establishment of the room was made possible. The furniture is quartered oak, of a greenish stain; there are three large bookcases, a drawer case for pictures, and broad window-seats. Of special interest in the decoration is the set of "Fitroy pictures," which, it is believed, this library has been the first to use in this way. These color prints were produced about four years ago by a group of London artists—Heywood Sumner, Christopher W. Whall, Selwyn Image, Louis Davis, and C. M. Gere—whose aim was "to produce popular wall prints that, within their simple scope, are imaginative and decorative," and that "should be regarded as having a sphere of their own in the child's education." Three of the prints have been placed in the library, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven" being the largest, and the others—"Love rules his kingdom without a sword" and "In the morning sow thy seed"—being companion pictures from the series called "The child's garden."

The room is intended for children under 14 years of age, and is a reading-room only, no books being delivered for home use. It is open daily, except Sundays, from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. On Sept. 21 the library was re-opened, after having been closed for 10 days for alterations which have nearly doubled its facilities, and for re-decorating. An annex has been added to the building on the east side, and is connected by arches with the old rooms, making the entire building one large room, broken by a few small partitions. Probably the most striking feature of the annex is the children's department, at the south end. This room is entered from a separate vestibule, and is fitted with low book shelves, and with low tables and chairs. The walls are decorated with pictures and prints, and on the tables are racks in which are placed natural history and nature studies. A feature of this department is the "kindergarten table," with Mother Goose and fairy tales, illustrated in bright colors. The kindergarten corner is decorated in keeping with its literature, and the walls are hung with artistic posters of King Cole, Bo-Peep, etc. The fiction department adjoins the children's department on the north, and is a light, airy room, with spacious tables. The entire stock of fiction is stored in this room.

Perhaps the most needed addition is the attractive reference room on the north side of the building, quiet and well lighted. The old reading-room and the general literature

department have been rearranged, and are much more roomy and inviting than before. A long needed work-room has also been fitted up, with a gallery which gives storage for unbound magazines and newspapers. The medical library, maintained for the use of physicians and nurses, is on the second floor. Free access is given to all the general departments of the library, and in the center of the main room a large, three-sided delivery desk has been installed, which is readily accessible from all parts of the library. The decorations are artistic and pleasing, including busts and bas-reliefs arranged on or over the book stacks, a few paintings, given or lent by friends, and a number of hanging baskets, filled with growing plants. The walls are decorated in delicate green. The reopening of the library was marked by a public reception, at which G. A. Gibbs, of the board of trustees, gave an address on the history of the institution. A descriptive account of the library, with views and portraits of the board of trustees and Miss Russ, the librarian, was given in the *Los Angeles Herald* of Sept. 30.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. (20th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1900.) Added 4400; total 68,145. Issued, home use 167,951 (fict. 71,522); no record of ref. use. New membership 672; active membership, 7065. Receipts, \$15,807.21; expenses, \$15,769.97.

The circulation of the library in proportion to the city's population is stated as "3¼ volumes at a cost of 30½ cents to each inhabitant, at a total cost for each volume issued, of 93½ cents."

A complete catalog of the German books in the library was issued in January, 1900, completing the printed record of all books in the library up to 1899. A third story in the five-story stackroom was fitted with shelving during the year, giving accommodation for 30,000 more volumes, and a book lift was installed. An inventory, taken in May, shows the losses for the previous year to be 143 volumes, of which 49 were taken from open shelves; and Mr. Willcox gives particulars of the flagrant case of stealing, previously recorded in these columns (L. J., p. 346.) He adds: "From our large reference books on open shelves in the reading-room, we suffer no losses that have been detected. It is the smaller, newer books, easily concealed and not distinguishable from the multitude of similar books taken out at the desk in the regular way, that offer temptation to petty theft."

The report concludes with the following unusual and gratifying expression of satisfaction: "Our fine library building and ample grounds are entirely paid for. Not a dollar of indebtedness, bonds or cash was ever charged up against them on the great ledger of our city. Our library of over 70,000 volumes counts among the large libraries of the country, and we have ample book room for 200,000 volumes—the accumulations of the next 25 years. At small cost our stack room can be extended at the rear to give our grandchildren room for its growth for 50 years more, and,

thanks to a public-spirited and generous city council, we are granted each year, and cheerfully, all the appropriations our needs demand."

Portland (Ore.) P. L. The library which is quartered in rooms in the city hall, and was previously conducted merely as a free reading room, has been made free for the circulation of books. It contains now about 2000 volumes, 1500 being the accessions of the past year. Miss Clara Northrup, of the Portland Library, has been appointed librarian, and will classify and catalog the books for circulation. An important event in the short history of the library is the recent bequest from the late John Wilson of Portland, who left to it his private library of 8000 volumes, to be kept as a separate collection for reference use. The library was established through the effort of interested citizens who have long felt that Portland should have a free public library, in addition the proprietary Portland Library, which is a subscription library.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. ILES, George. A model public library. (*In The World's Work*, December, 1900, p. 146-8.)

An excellent summary of the main features, architectural, mechanical, and administrative, of the Providence Public Library, which, Mr. Iles states, was chosen for description "because it incorporates the best modern practice in its administration, with some original features of great merit, the whole conducted with a courtesy, an enlightened helpfulness, not exceeded in the world."

The following list records recent articles about the library, appearing since its installation in its new building:

LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1900, p. 217, 228-32.
New England Magazine, June, 1900 ("The libraries of Rhode Island") p. 482-85, 493-96.
American Architect (International ed.), June 9, 1900.
Engineering Record, July 21, 1900, p. 62-64.
American Architect (International ed.), Sept. 15, 1900.
World's Work, Dec., 1900, p. 146-48.

Raleigh, N. C. On Jan. 1, 1901, or soon thereafter, the Olivia Raney Library, free and circulating, will be opened. It is erected by Mr. Richard B. Raney as a tribute to the memory of his wife, and has been for a year in progress of organization (*see L. J.*, Dec., 1899, p. 692). The library building is the handsomest in the state, and complete and modern in all its appointments. 5000 volumes will be ready for circulation, and are included in Mr. Raney's gift to the city.

San Antonio, Tex. *Carnegie L.* On Nov. 20 the city council voted to accept the offer of the San Antonio Library Association to turn over to the city its collection of books, valued at \$3500, on completion of the Carnegie Library building, provided the city contribute \$50 per month toward the expenses of the association until the completion of the Carnegie Library building. The plans and specifications for the Carnegie Library building were also adopted.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. During the summer an effort to stimulate good vacation reading

among younger readers was carried out with interesting results. Two classes of "vacation readers" were formed, including children between the ages of 6 and 15, and for these classes two lists of 20 and 40 books each were prepared. These books were specially labelled and stamped. Members were enrolled in the classes by registering in a book kept for the purpose, and promising to read eight of the books selected within the eight weeks of vacation. In all, 61 children completed the course of reading. For the members of the class an attractive certificate was prepared, in a small eight-page booklet, in which is printed a list of the books selected (those read to be indicated by an asterisk) accompanied by blank pages on which the child may record other books read "during the winter, 1900-1901."

Springfield, O. *Warder P. L.* (28th rpt.—year ending May 1, 1900.) Added 1400; total 18,232. Issued, home use 69,429 (fict. 38,105; juv. 14,274), being a gain of 8328 over the previous year. Receipts \$7940.63; expenses \$6855.03.

An extra non-fiction card was adopted during the year, and 320 of these have been issued. A new registration was begun in October last, with the result that 2851 cards were issued on new registrations or re-registrations, while 2877 non-expired cards are also in use. It is recommended that the collection of government documents be more accessibly shelved and classified. More book room is a serious need.

Swansea (Mass.) P. L. The Stevens library building, the gift to Swansea of the late Frank Shaw Stevens, was dedicated on Sept. 19, with elaborate exercises. This forms the third fine building given to the town by Mr. Stevens, the other two being Christ Episcopal church and the town hall. The exercises included an historical sketch of the library by Rev. O. O. Wright, an address by Albert E. Pillsbury, and the reading of a poem by Hezekiah Butterworth.

Torrington (Ct.) L. Assoc. The bequest of the late Elisha Turner of \$100,000 to the Torrington Library has already been noted in these columns (*L. J.*, Oct., p. 657). Mr. Turner's will provides: "That there is to be deducted from the amount of this bequest the amount paid by me for the lot heretofore deeded by me to said corporation, also the cost to me of the building on said lot, also such other sums of money or promissory notes as I may hereafter charge and make an account of on any book or memorandum made by me and left at my decease."

The lot and building are estimated to cost about \$70,000. This will leave about \$30,000 as a fund for library purposes. In addition to the above bequest the library will ultimately receive two-sixtieths of the residuary estate, in which a life interest has been given to two nieces. This, it is estimated, will amount to about \$30,000, in addition to the direct bequest to the library.

The library not long since, by the decease of

Mrs. Sauren Wetmore, came into the use of about \$22,000, which was bequeathed to the library by Mr. Wetmore, who during his lifetime most generously contributed of his time and means, to its advancement in its early history.

With the rapid growth of the town, which now numbers some 12,000 inhabitants, it will be seen that even were the above funds now available, the whole amount is inadequate for the proper administration and growth of the library in accordance with modern requirements and standards. It is to be hoped that some of the wealthy gentlemen of that town, bearing this fact well in mind, will see that the library is provided with sufficient funds to make it as prominent an institution among the libraries of the state, as the town, which they have done so much to build up, is in the business world.

G. W. C.

Trenton (N. J.) P. L. On Oct. 30 the books of the W. C. T. U. Library were formally transferred to the Public Library Commission, and the rooms occupied by that library were also leased as temporary quarters by the commission.

The library has received from Ferdinand W. Roebing, president of the board, the gift of all the books recorded in the "A. L. A. catalog of 5000 volumes" except such as are already on the library shelves. Probably about 2500 volumes will be secured through this gift.

Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La. At a meeting of the board of administrators, held on Nov. 13, plans were accepted for the new Tilton Memorial Library. The successful architects are Andry & Bendoragel. The design selected provides a building closely in harmony with the main building of the university, near which it is to stand. Its central feature is a rotunda, or circular memorial hall, rising to the roof; the book room and reading room are surrounded by galleries.

Tyrene, Pa. Andrew Carnegie's offer to give \$50,000 to erect and equip a public library in Tyrene, providing the town would furnish a site and guarantee \$3000 a year to maintain the library, was formally declined by the borough council on Dec. 3. The town authorities were unwilling to agree to the additional taxation needed to maintain the library.

Wallingford (Ct.) P. L. The library building given by the late Samuel Simpson as a memorial to his daughter was opened for inspection on Nov. 19, when an informal public reception was held.

Washington (D. C.) P. L. (3d rpt. — year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 2445; total 18,940. Issued, home use 122,624 (fict. and juv. 95,914); no record is given of reference use. New registration 3747; total registration 10,459.

This report deals with work done under difficulties, pending the completion of the Carnegie library building. "With a small library, limited appropriations, and insufficient force, it

has been, of course, impossible to supply the public as fully as it would naturally expect, and this difficulty can be remedied only when the new building is completed and sufficient appropriations are given to meet the ordinary demands of so large a reading public as exists in Washington."

A duplicate collection of popular fiction has proved useful and popular. No regular children's department has yet been practicable, but aid so far as possible has been given to young readers, and the juvenile books have been made accessible on separate shelves. The need of an increase of force, if the library's work is to be made at all commensurate with its field, is strongly urged, and a schedule of the smallest staff required, reaching a total administrative cost of \$12,560, is submitted.

Weston (Mass.) P. L. The new library building was opened on Saturday, Nov. 17. There were no dedicatory exercises, but the building and library committees held an informal reception during the afternoon and evening. The town is proud of the fact that their new building was "built by the town," and is not the gift of individuals. The building is a simple brick and stone structure, setting well back from the village square, and has the character of old New England architecture, without following any particular style. There are on the first floor a reading-room about 25 by 45 feet, lighted on three sides by large mullioned windows, an ample book room, and a children's room. In the basement is a room the same size as the book room, which is to be used as a future extension of book space, a work room, boiler room, and a large fire-proof storage room for the town records. All of the rooms in the basement are well lighted and ventilated, as the ground falls away behind the building, admitting of full length windows. Over the children's room is a small room for the trustees. The architects of the building were Fox, Jenney & Gale of Boston.

The Weston Public Library was founded Nov. 3, 1857, at town meeting, and is mainly supported by the town. During the past year the books have been reclassified on the Decimal system, and they are now arranged on open shelves. Miss Elizabeth White is librarian.

Practical Notes.

BOOK-COVER MACHINE. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Nov. 13, 1900. 93: 1231-1233.) II.

This machine is a most elaborate one. 32 claims are made for it.

DIFFUSION OF LIGHT. The *American Architect and Building News* of Nov. 10 and 17 contains two articles on the above subject which are of more than usual interest to librarians. They relate to a series of tests made in the Walker Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with reference to the diffusive

powers of various kinds of prismatic glass. The first article is by Edward Atkinson, who gives a general account of the experiments which were made for the Associated Factory Mutual Companies, with a history of the use of prismatic glass. The second article is by Charles L. Norton, of the Rogers Laboratory of Physics of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is a report of the scientific tests conducted by him. Mr. Atkinson sums up the results of the experiments as follows:

"The conclusions which may be deduced from these tests, with a window 12 inches square serving as the sole source of light in a large hall with dark ceiling, are:

"1. Windows of the customary height, but one-third the width commonly adopted, when glazed with ribbed or suitable prismatic glass, will give on a bright day as much effective light as the full width of window glazed with plane glass; on a cloudy day, or in a position where the light from the sky is derived from a limited area, even a greater ratio.

"2. Windows of the type common now in mills, workshops, or schoolrooms, now fitted with plane glass, if reglazed in the upper half only with ribbed or prismatic glass, will yield on a bright day more than 50 per cent. excess of effective light, or on dark days a larger ratio. If reglazed down to, but not including, the lower panes (in which we advise plane glass), the increase in effective light will be much greater.

"3. Whether or not the increase of effective light will be as great in a room now fully lighted by the customary number of windows of plane glass as in this hall, lighted with a single 12-inch window, has not yet been determined, but it has been proved in mill practice that the light is much improved in quality, and is rendered much more effective, both near to and far away from the windows." S. H. R.

A GAS ENGINE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT in a public library building. (*In Engineering News*, Nov. 29, 1900. 44:377.)

A description of the plant in the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Gifts and Bequests.

Groveland (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late J. G. B. Adams, of Boston, the sum of \$5000 is bequeathed to the Groveland Public Library.

Rock Island (Ill.) P. L. To aid in the erection of a suitable library building, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul, has offered to give \$10,000 for the book stacks and furniture, and to lend to the building fund the sum of \$50,000 at 5 per cent. interest.

Sycamore (Ill.) P. L. On Nov. 19 Mrs. E. F. Dutton, of Sycamore, offered to erect and present to the Public Library board a public library building, as a memorial to her husband, Gen. Everill F. Dutton. The building will cost about \$25,000. Mrs. Dutton's offer has been accepted.

Librarians.

BEARD, Miss Josephine, of the New York State Library School, 1899-1900, has been appointed assistant in the Maine State Library.

CRAFTS, Miss Lettie M., assistant librarian of the University of Minnesota, was, at the recent city election, elected a member of the board of directors of the Minneapolis Public Library. Miss Crafts is said to have received the largest vote ever given to a woman in Minnesota.

DOWNEY, Miss Mary E., for two years past graduate student of the University of Chicago, taking the course in library science, has been appointed first assistant in the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago.

DUFF, E. Gordon, librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, has resigned that post, in which he has been succeeded by Henry Guppy, associate librarian. Mr. Duff had been in charge of the library since 1893, when it was in process of formation by Mrs. Rylands, and it was under his direction that the special and general catalogs of the library were prepared.

EDWARDS, Mrs. Jennie, has been re-elected state librarian of Missouri for a term of four years.

GODARD, George Seymour, for two years past assistant librarian of the Connecticut State Library, was on Nov. 28 appointed state librarian of Connecticut, succeeding the late Dr. C. J. Hoadley. Mr. Godard was born in Granby, Ct., June 17, 1865, and entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown with the class of 1891. He left college temporarily in his junior year to organize and catalog the Cossitt Library at Granby, but returned after the completion of this work and was graduated with the class of 1892. After graduation he studied for two years at Northwestern University, at Evanston. He entered Yale College in the fall of 1894 and received a baccalaureate degree from it while pursuing a post-graduate course. In August, 1898, he was appointed assistant librarian in the state library, where in the increasing ill-health of Dr. Hoadley he was practically charged with the administration of the library, and proved his fitness for his recent promotion.

HAZLETT, Miss Ella, librarian of the Forman Library, Olean, N. Y., died in that city on Nov. 12. Miss Hazlett had been in charge of the Forman Library since its organization about 18 years ago.

JENKINS, Miss Mary A., who until 1895 had been for many years a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library, died in Boston, at the House of the Good Samaritan, on Nov. 21, aged 59 years. Her death called out many expressions of appreciation from her former associates and from the press, which commented somewhat adversely on her dismissal from the library staff five years ago.

KELLOGG, Miss Harriet H., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been ap-

pointed librarian of the Loring Memorial Reading Room, North Plymouth, Mass.

KNIGHT, Miss Marion Ada, of the New York State Library School, class of 1900, who has been appointed assistant in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is working in the lines of cataloging and book annotation.

NORTHROP, Miss Clara E., for three years assistant in the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, has been appointed librarian of the recently established Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

PARKER, S. R., of Waterbury, Vt., one of the members of the Amherst Summer Library School, class of 1899, has completed the work of reclassifying and cataloging the Weston (Mass.) Public Library, upon which he has been engaged for a year past.

Cataloging and Classification.

BROWNE, E. G. Handlist of Muhammadan manuscripts, including all those written in Arabic character in the Library of Cambridge University. London, C. J. Clay & Sons, 1900. 8°. 15s.

HOBOKEN (N. J.) F. P. L. Supplement to the alphabetical catalogue: authors, titles, and subjects. May, 1900. 18 + 274 p. O.

The catalog proper is prefaced by an eight-page "appendix" of books received during process of publication. It is a short title dictionary catalog, apparently linotype work. There seems an almost general absence of cross-references, and the subject work is poor, with unnecessary duplication of titles under related headings, as Botany and Plants, Books and Literature, etc.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for November is almost wholly devoted to a full record of the documents, reports, and other papers relating to the New York state boundaries. The list, which is prepared by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the Document Department, is classed to cover general reports and material relating successively to New Netherlands, New York Province, and the New York-Connecticut, New York-Massachusetts, New York-New Jersey, New York-Pennsylvania, and New York-Vermont boundaries. The sub-arrangement is chronological. The list is a careful piece of analytical work, representing research through the various collections of colonial and state documents and records, to which references (including volume and page) are given in notes. Its publication is a welcome addition to the bibliography of public documents.

NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. Finding list (new series), no. 1: English prose fiction. October, 1900. 8 + 130 p. O.

A compact, well printed title-a-line author and title list in one alphabet.

NORTH ADAMS (Mass.) P. L. Fiction finding list. 1900. 130 p. O.

A linotype list in two alphabets, by authors and by titles. It is understood that the actual cost of printing was but a fraction over 10 cents per copy for an edition of 1500 copies; thus making a useful and creditable printed catalog obtainable at small expense.

THE *Readers' Index*, published by the Croydon (Eng.) Public Libraries, contains in its double number for November and December an excellent classed reading list on Geoffrey Chaucer, which is supplemented by a list of the Chaucer Society's publications.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for November contains three special reading lists, on Wagner, Charles Dudley Warner, and South Africa.

UNION CHURCH, Boston. Bible school and young people's library: regulations and list of books. Boston, 1900. 24 p. D.

An interesting example of a Sunday-school library catalog. Printed by linotype, the slugs being owned by the school, so that new editions may be secured at small expense. The list is classed, an interesting feature being the division devoted to the Union Church, in which the church publications, society records, etc., are recorded as a reference collection. In the classes of History, and Description, fiction relating especially to those subjects is included.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Library bulletin, November, 1900. Accessions to the Department library, July-September, 1900. 18 p. (printed on one side.) O.

CHANGED TITLES.

"The future of war, in its technical, economic and political relations: is war now impossible?" by I. S. Bloch, is the same as "Modern weapons and modern war," by the same author. Under the former title the book was published by the Doubleday & McClure Co. in 1899, and under the latter by Grant Richards, London. The books are printed from the same plates, and the only difference is that the second edition of the London publication contains, as a preface to that edition, an article, with alterations, from the *Review of Reviews* of Jan. 15 of this year. From this preface it appears that the book first appeared in English under the title, "Is war impossible?"

"The Brahmin's treasure; or, Colonel Thorn-dyke's secret," by G. A. Henty (J. B. Lippincott Co., 1900), is the same as "Colonel Thorn-dyke's secret" (Chatto & Windus, 1899). The Lippincott edition is abridged by dropping bodily numerous paragraphs, pages, and the whole of chapter 5 of the London edition. Most of these changes occur in the first half of the book. S: H. R.

S. R. Crockett's last novel, "Little Anna Mark," published in London by Smith, Elder & Co., is published on this side by Doubleday & McClure under the title "Isle of the winds, an adventurous romance." B. W.

Charles E. Brown & Co. (Boston) published "The adventures of a country boy at a country fair," by James Otis, date of copyright 1893. The same book, printed from the same plates, is now published by the Saalfeld Publishing Co. (Akron, Ohio) under the title of "Teddy: the adventures of a country boy at a country fair." On the back of the title-page of the Akron edition it is stated that the book was copyrighted in 1893 by Charles E. Brown & Co. and by the Saalfeld Publishing Co. in 1900. In other words, the book has been twice copyrighted when there is no difference except the title, and that is apparently intended to deceive.

S: H. R.

In checking the shelf list of the Howard Memorial Library it was discovered that, with the exception of the preface and the title-page and a few words of introduction, the work entitled "The home of Washington; or, Mount Vernon and its associations, historical, biographical, and pictorial," by Benson J. Lossing, ("Published by subscription only," New York: Virtue & Vorston. Copyright 1870); and "Mount Vernon and its associations: descriptive, historical, and pictorial," by Benson J. Lossing. (Cincinnati: John C. Vorston & Company. Copyright 1883), are printed from the same sheets, and are, therefore, identical in information. The latter is smaller than the former by about half an inch each way, and the bindings are very different, so that it is possible that purchasers might be put to useless expense.

WILLIAM BEER.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

- Anderson, George Smith (Sermon science);
 Bancroft, Jessie Hubbell (School gymnastics with light apparatus);
 Baskervill, William Malone, and Sewell, James Witt (The elements of English grammar);
 Beem, Albert Kent (Purity from the pulpit . . .);
 Bishop, Heber Reginald (The Bishop collection; investigations and studies in jade);
 Blackman, Elmer Elsworth (Niobrara's love story . . .);
 Braeme, Charlotte Monica (A woman's love story);
 Brown, Stirling Wilson (In the Limestone valley . . .);
 Byrn, Edward Wright (The progress of invention in the 19th century);
 Car-Skaden, Delos (Do American railways pay?);
 Carter, Charles Frederick, *comp.* (The wedding day in literature and art);
 Demarest, Abraham Jay, and Van Sickle, William Maturin (New education readers . . .);
 Flanders, William Thomas (Galvanizing and tinning . . .);
 Forsyth, George Alexander (The story of the soldier);
 Fulton, Robert Irving, and Trueblood, Thomas Clarkson; *comp.* (Patriotic eloquence relating to the Spanish-American war);
 Greyer, Mrs. Bertha Anna (The universal treasure casket);
 Gridley, Albert Travanyan (Man—neighbor—brother);
 Heironimus, Norval Chase (Type studies in American history for grammar grades);
 Hudson, Horace Bushnell (Hudson's dictionary of Minneapolis and vicinity);
 Hyde, Mary Frances (Two-book course in English . . .);
 Jackson, Gabrielle Emilie (Pretty Polly Perkins);
 Johnson, Charles Nelson (Principles and practice of filling teeth);
 Johnson, Olie Andrew (Bible text-book);
 Kelly, Joseph Henry (The law of success);
 Kirschner, Charles Louis (Mechanical drawing . . .);
 Knerr, Sylvestre Buck (Fruit from the garden of spices . . .);
 Lahee, Henry Charles (Famous pianists of to-day and yesterday);
 Locke, William Oscar (Locke's platinum dog-heads . . .);
 McClanahan, George Walker (Bible questions and answers);
 Morse, Livingstone Burrill (The road to nowhere . . .);
 Norton, Charles Phelps (Handbook of the law of bills and notes);
 Norwood, Thomas Manson (Mother Goose, carved by a commentator, Patriotism, democracy, or empire?);
 O'Connor, Effie Scott (Motifs);
 Olin, Arvin Solomon (Outline studies in history of education);
 Pierce, Benjamin Washington (Foregleams in nature of redemption in Christ . . .);
 Platt, Burton Coles, and Platt, Elmer Levi (The bonanza rabbitry);
 Powell, Edward Payson (Hedges, wind-breaks, shelters and live fences);
 Rich, Arthur William (The new higher arithmetic);
 Smith, Robert Mackie, *comp.* (Construction work in cardboard and paper . . .);
 Snead, Littleton Upshur (The Bible students' cyclopædia . . .);
 Somers, George Horace (Lecture notes in physical diagnosis and life insurance);
 Tanner, Carleton Miller (A manual of the African Methodist Episcopal Church);
 Taylor, John Metcalf (Roger Ludlow, the colonial lawmaker);
 Tillson, George William (Street pavements and paving materials . . .);
 Vrooman, Carl Schurz (Taming the trusts);
 Webster, William Franklin (English: composition and literature);
 Wilcox, Frank Evarts, *ed.* (American scientific institute; Correspondence course of lessons . . .);
 Wildes, Adeline Wilkins (The rainbow bridge);
 Will, Allen Sinclair (World crisis in China, 1900 . . .);
 Wright, Marcenus Rodolphus Kilpatrick (The moral aphorisms and terseological teachings of Confucius . . .).

Bibliography.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) HISTORICAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY. Publications, nos. 19-20: Some works relating to Brookline, Massachusetts, from its settlement to the year 1900; by Charles Knowles Bolton. [Brookline, 1900.] p. 91-182. [Printed on one side only.] O.

This is an interesting contribution to local bibliography. The arrangement is in one alphabet by authors, municipal bodies (committees, institutions, churches, etc.) being placed in alphabetic sub-arrangement under the name of the town. There are brief descriptive annotations, and a special merit is the indication of a library where the work listed may be found, with designation of the call number if the work is in the Brookline Public Library, thus making the list available as a convenient printed catalog of the local collection of the Brookline Public Library. A good compact index of subjects is appended.

CAVES. Balch, Edwin Swift. Glacières; or, freezing caverns. Philadelphia, Allen, Lane & Scott, 1900. 337 p. 8°.

Contains a 14-page list of authorities.

CONGRÈS BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE international tenu à Paris du 13 au 16 avril 1898, sous les auspices de la Société Bibliographique. Compte-rendu des travaux. 2 v. Paris, Société Bibliographique, 1900. 6 + 601 p.; 500 p. 8°.

CUBA. The U. S. "Report on the census of Cuba" for 1899, just issued through the War Department (Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1900), contains (Appendix 20, p. 737) a short bibliography of "books found of special value in the preparation of the report" (65 titles).

CURZON, Henri de. Essai de classement d'une bibliographie musicale. Besançon, Jacquin, 1900. 7 p. 8°.

CUTTER, Charles A. Photographs and photoprints: reprinted from THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, October, 1900. 8 p. O.

A copy of this pamphlet will be sent to any library applying to the author, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., and enclosing a one-cent postage stamp.

LUNDSTEDT, Bernhard. Aperçu de la principale littérature bibliographique de la Suède: rapport fait au Congrès international de bibliographie à Paris, Août, 1900. Stockholm, Samson & Wallin, 1900. 4 + 36 p. O. 2 fr.

A general record of the bibliographical literature of Sweden, classified by character of bibliography, as general, personal, special, etc., with subdivisions by subject. Entries are mainly given in chronological order, but this is not consistently followed. Swedish titles are also given, in a note, in French translation, and to

each entry is appended the Decimal classification notation as accepted by the Office International de Bibliographie at Brussels. Professor Lundstedt's careful monograph is the first comprehensive and special record of Swedish bibliographical literature since 1829. In his introduction he notes the chief works which represent the bibliography of Swedish bibliography, mainly on broad lines, as the "Svenskt litteratur-lexikon" of 1886, biographical dictionaries, and the various catalogs of books published later than 1830; but these do not include the considerable bibliographical material of special subjects, which it is the special purpose of his work to record.

MALARIA. Celli, Angelo. Malaria according to the new researches; translated from the second Italian edition by John Joseph Eyre; with maps and illustrations. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1900. 24 + 275 p. 8°.

There is a 20-page bibliography of Roman malaria, which the author believes to be almost complete from 1600 to the present time.

MAN, ISLE OF. Moore, A. W. A history of the Isle of Man. London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1900. 2 v., 11 + 523 p.; 6 + 525 - 1026 p. 8°.

Volume 2 contains an 8-page list of the principal authorities referred to in the text.

MODERN HISTORY. Sears, Edmund Hamilton. An outline of political growth in the 19th century. N. Y., Macmillan Co., 1900. 13 + 616 p. 12°.

There is an annotated and classified bibliography of 23 pages.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. Pt. 4. (*In Chemical News*, Oct. 26, 1900. 82: 197-199.)

This instalment is entirely composed of titles relating to cobalt.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Gwynne, John, pseud. for Petricolas, Arthur Louis, "Homer 2d's Bulliad; a satire of the South African Campaign."

Champion Roland, pseud. for Corning, James Leonard, "The Princess Ahmedée."

Wilkes, Clement, pseud. for Goodwin, H. L., "Clare Duval;" a novel.

Caswell, Edward A., is the author of "Toil and self, by myself and another."


Doolittle, Rev. George C., is the author of "Forbidden paths in the land of Og..."

Hillard, Harriet Low, is the author of "My mother's journal..." ed. by Katharine Hillard.

Pemberton, Robert N., is the author of "The little red primer."

Vincent, Cuthbert, comp. of "The platform text-book."

Walkley, Albert, is the author of "Captain Israel, the hopeful."



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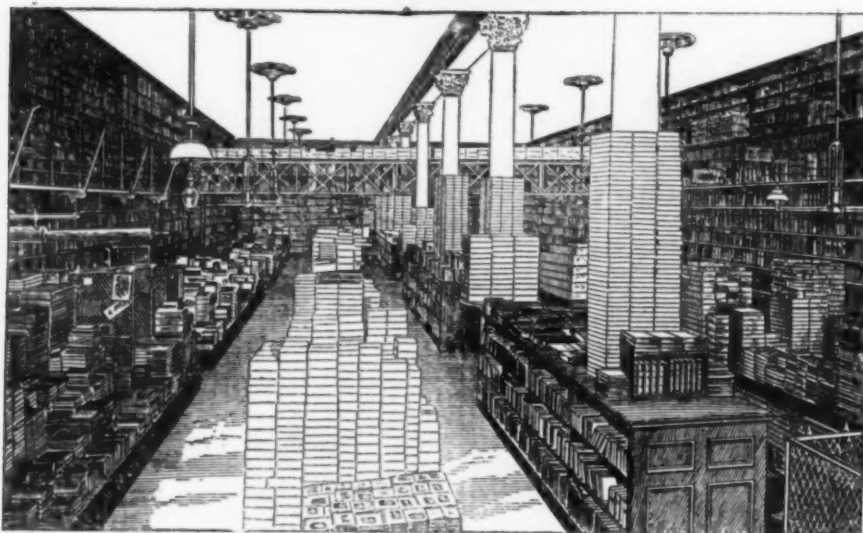
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